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COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

The Cottage Gardens Nursery Book

Queens, Long Island

Begonia Gloire de Lorraine

THIS most striking and useful plant has been more largely grown the present season for Christmas sales and decorative purposes than ever before. It has taken its place as a staple florists' plant.

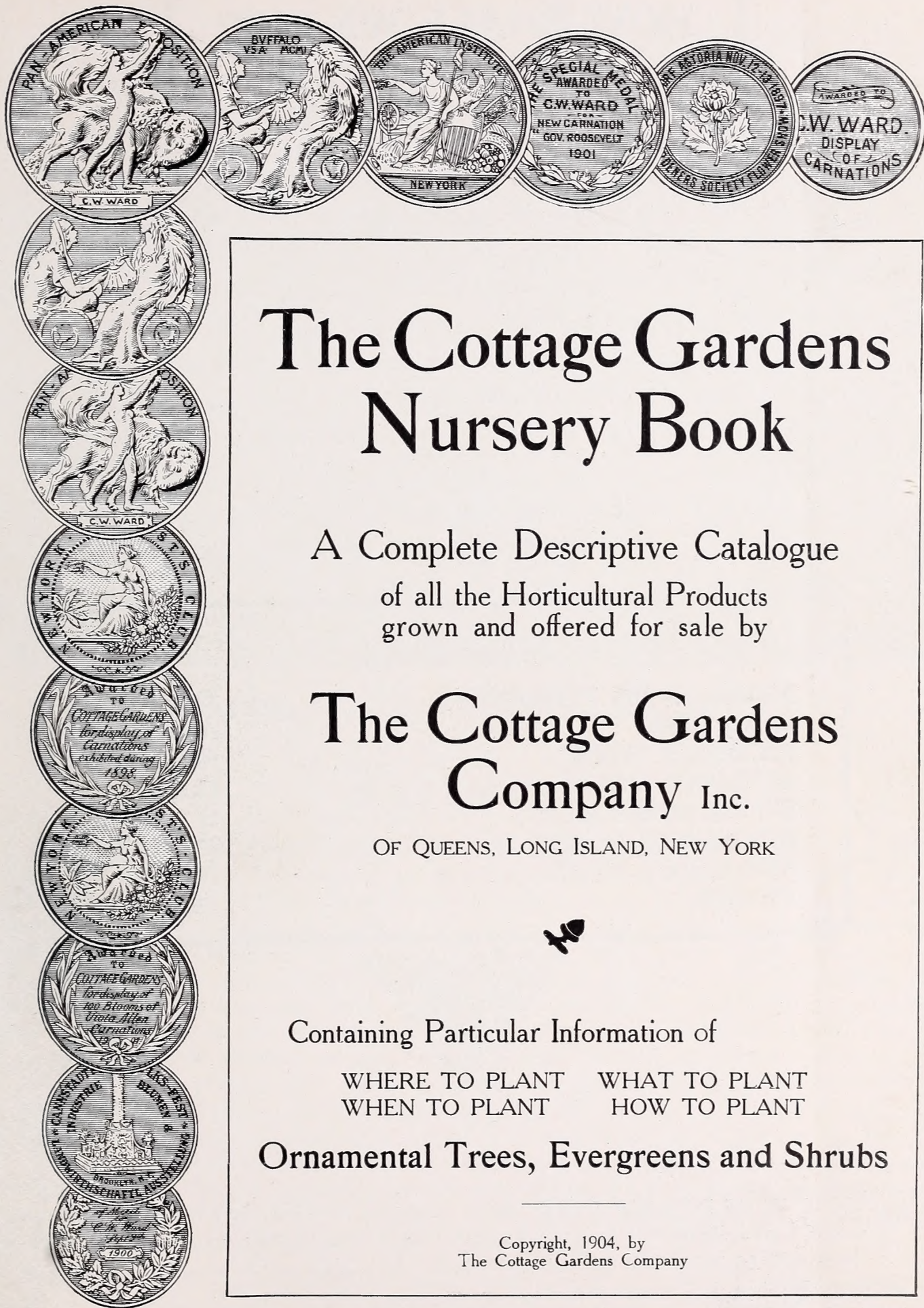
Its magnificent habit, combined with its extreme profusion of brilliant clear pink flowers, stamps it as the most unique flowering plant up to date. Thousands upon thousands have been grown about the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia for Easter and Christmas sales, selling at the highest prices. It has been extensively used for table and other decorative purposes, and when combined with *Adiantum Farleyense* and *cuneatum* it produces a brilliant, delicate, chaste effect. We grow some 4,000 specimen plants at the Cottage Gardens, and have for propagating purposes the finest and best selected stock of healthy plants in the United States. Growers of this plant have made the mistake of



BEGONIA GLOIRE DE LORRAINE AS A BASKET PLANT

growing it in too much shade and in too intense a heat, so that when first used as a decorative plant it suffered severely from the changes in temperature. But under more rational growing it will now take its proper place. Its general requirements are a soil composed of well-rotted sod and leaf mould, and a moderately dry atmosphere with an abundance of ventilation. In no event should the temperature be above 70 degrees, and it stands 50 to 60 degrees at night. We grew a portion of our plants in our carnation and geranium houses, and produced perfect, well-hardened plants, which were a mass of bloom. We shall have a large stock of plants for delivery during the months of June, July and August, which is the most favorable season for shipping. Price, \$15.00 per 100; \$140.00 per 1000.

Begonia Light Pink Lorraine This is a sport from the preceding variety. The individual floret is larger, the habit is slightly dwarfer and the foliage is stronger, thicker and stands ill-usage better than the original type. The color is a light shade of pink, and is much preferred by many to the type. Price \$15.00 per 100; \$140.00 per 1000.



The Cottage Gardens Nursery Book

A Complete Descriptive Catalogue
of all the Horticultural Products
grown and offered for sale by

The Cottage Gardens Company Inc.

OF QUEENS, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK



Containing Particular Information of

WHERE TO PLANT WHAT TO PLANT
WHEN TO PLANT HOW TO PLANT

Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs

Copyright, 1904, by
The Cottage Gardens Company

HOW SHALL WE SHIP YOUR GOODS?

BE sure and send name of which Railroad or Express Company you wish to handle your shipments. The American, the Adams, the Boston Despatch, the Long Island, the National, the United States and the Wells Fargo Express Companies all handle express matter direct from our greenhouses at New York City rates.

Let us know if your shipments are not properly billed.

Having our own railroad siding we are especially prepared to handle carload orders which can be loaded and dispatched upon short notice.

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For General Index, see page 86

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A DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all orders where cash is sent with the order. Take notice that this discount will positively not be allowed unless cash accompanies the order.

NOTICE AS TO PAST DUE ACCOUNTS. All accounts will be subject to sight draft at expiration of 60 days from date of shipment of goods.

Interest will be charged on all accounts past due at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.



VALE OF CASHMERE
Prospect Park, Brooklyn—Illustrating the Natural use of Azaleas and Rhododendrons

Foreword

The Cottage Gardens Nurseries are situated eleven miles from Herald Square, New York, upon the Long Island Railroad, in the center of that rich horticultural district which has made Long Island famous for its fruits, flowers and garden products. The premises comprise about 110 acres of land that is particularly adapted to the culture of trees, evergreens and shrubs. The character of the soil is of such nature as favors the rapid production of an abundant fibrous root system in plants, and the climatic conditions favor a vigorous, healthy growth. Seventy acres of the Nursery grounds are under the best of culture and are guarded on the west, northwest and north by a high, heavily timbered ridge, which affords ample protection from the severe northwesterly gales, and favors the production of straight, well-shaped trees. Upon this ridge, forty acres in extent, we produce Rhododendrons, Kalmias and various other under-cover plants under natural conditions, and in just such environments as are best adapted to their perfect growth. We aim to maintain a very extensive collection of such deciduous trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs as are suitable for American planting, and to make a specialty of growing large, well-formed specimens in such a manner as will insure their safe transplanting and the production of immediate effects.

In addition to this, we have the largest and finest collection of Herbaceous Peonies upon the American Continent; our Peony fields covering upward of five acres, and comprising at least 400 selected, authentically named varieties. We exercise the greatest care in the growing of stock, giving all plants an abundance of room; in fact, allowing a greater space for growing stock than almost any other nursery.

The splendid character of our soil, coupled with careful methods of culture, promotes the formation of an extensive fibrous root system, as well as nicely balanced, shapely tops; thus insuring safe transplanting and the after production of large, handsome specimens in the shortest possible period.

In preparing young stock for transplanting, we select only well-shaped, straight, vigorous specimens to start with ; all unshapely plants, or plants lacking in vigor, are discarded. The importance and value of such selection will be evident throughout the entire life of the plant, contributing largely to its rapid, perfect growth, as well as to its longevity. While the stock grown with the care and thoroughness practiced in our Nurseries costs more to produce, and therefore must be sold at higher prices, the fact that it will transplant safely, grow better and sooner attain matured proportions, yielding larger and more shapely specimens, and withal live longer than ordinary nursery stock, makes it well worth the necessary additional cost.

Our shipping facilities are unexcelled. We have an extensive side track located upon our Nursery grounds and shall make a specialty of filling large orders which can be shipped in carload lots, thus saving freight and escaping the dangers of injury due to handling while in transit. Having immediate access to bulk car loading enables us to ship the largest sized material in the best possible condition, using, for extra heavy stock, large gondola cars which are built up as the cars are loaded, and roofed in so that the danger of injury to the stock in transit is avoided. This will be found a great convenience when unloading the cars, as the roof may be taken off and the side boards removed as the car is unloaded, contributing thereby to the easy handling of heavy stock.

The greatest care is taken in the handling and packing of shipments so as to insure all stock arriving in the best condition.

We pay special attention to the handling and shipping of evergreens, all of which are skillfully dug with good balls which are carefully burlapped.

Our Nurseries are open to visitors upon all days except Sundays, and we extend a cordial invitation to all who are in any sense interested in gardening to visit our premises, which are located a short distance from Queens Station, upon the Long Island Railroad, and are reached by excellent macadamized roads.

During the winter period our greenhouse establishment, covering some two acres of ground, in which are produced an enormous quantity of the finest carnations, is well worth a visit. In June our fields of Peonies and Hardy Herbaceous Plants are a sheet of color and the air is laden with the fragrance of their blooms.

All visitors will be furnished transportation to and from the station, if they will notify us of their intended arrival, that we may make arrangements in time. OUR TELEPHONE NUMBER IS, LONG DISTANCE, 91-B, CREEDMOOR.

Time Table of the Long Island Railroad

Trains leave foot of East Thirty-fourth street via Long Island Ferryboat as follows: 5.40, 6.20, 7.00, 7.50, 9.20, 10.20 a. m., 12.20 noon, and 1.50, 2.50, 4.30, 4.50, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30 p. m.

Also leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, as follows: 5.38, 6.27, 7.01, 7.52, 9.24, 10.19 a. m. and 12.20 noon, and 1.48, 2.46, 4.21, 4.48, 5.17, 5.48, 6.19 and 6.52 p. m.

Returning, leave Queens as follows: 5.43, 6.22, 6.55, 7.11, 7.41, 8.20, 9.39 and 10.50 a. m. and 12.07 noon; also 1.52, 3.24, 4.44, 5.52, 6.04, 6.50, 8.54 and 10.54 p. m.

There are some changes in above table during Summer season, but trains leave very close to above-stated hours at all seasons of the year.

Landscape Work

If desired, we will give advice, furnish properly prepared plans and submit estimates for executing the work, supplying the stock and planting the same, to parties wishing to lay out new estates or improve or renovate old grounds.

Our Catalogues

Carnation Catalogue—issued annually, on January 1st.

Nursery Book—Descriptive and Catalogue—issued every two years, in February.

Nursery Price List—a compact price list of Nursery Stock without any descriptions. Issued annually, on September 1st.

Peony Catalogue—a full descriptive Catalogue of Peonies. Issued every two years, in June.

Suggestions for Planting

An old nurseryman once declared that as many as one-half of the trees and shrubs shipped out of the nurseries of the United States died within two years after planting. While there are no statistics to either prove or disprove this assertion, it is a fact that a very large proportion of such stock does die within the specified period. This should not occur, and will not happen if the stock is properly selected at the time of planting in the nursery rows, given the proper space in which to develop a healthy root system, balanced by a shapely top, and in addition carefully transplanted and afforded enlarged space as soon as it commences to crowd. Again, if this care in nursery culture be supplemented by proper attention in digging and packing the stock so as to avoid injuring the roots, and followed by the right treatment when received by the purchaser and rightly and carefully planted in soil fitted for plant growth, but a very small percentage need be lost. The selection, culture, transplanting, packing and shipping of stock are under our control, and will be efficiently attended to; but after leaving our premises, success in growing the plants lies entirely in the hands of the purchaser, who will succeed or fail in proportion to the intelligent care he may bestow upon his stock.

With these facts in view, we offer the following suggestions as to receiving, unpacking and planting nursery stock.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM
Showing Condition of Our Specimen Stock

Receiving

When shipments arrive, open the cases or bales promptly, and if the stock cannot be planted at once, it should be promptly heeled in, as it must not be allowed to lie around in drying winds or sun with the roots exposed.

Heeling In

Dig a trench eighteen inches deep for small trees, and two to two and one-half feet deep for large stock, and wide enough to hold all of the roots without bending or breaking. Stand the trees upright, close together in this trench, covering the roots thoroughly with fine soil to the depth of six inches or a foot, ridging up the soil along the line of the trees so that it will shed water during heavy rains. Leave no roots exposed; cover all and be sure the soil is of sufficient depth and well enough firmed around the roots to prevent the trees blowing over in hard winds. If, upon unpacking, the roots of any tree or shrub are found to be very dry, they should be soaked in water or thoroughly wet down before heeling in or planting.

Unpacking Evergreens

As soon as unpacked, examine the roots, and if there be any tendency toward dryness plunge the balls into a tub of water and allow them to soak until saturated; then remove and stand in a protected situation, allowing the surplus water to drain off. More care is required in keeping moist the roots of evergreens than any other class of trees, owing to the fact that the sap is resinous, and if once dried cannot be restored to its normal condition, no matter how much water may be supplied.

Planting

Preparing the Holes

Dig the hole not less than one foot wider than the root area of the specimen it is to hold, and from a foot to two feet in depth, according to the depth of its root system. If the soil is poor, some rich compost of old, rotted manure, leaf-mold, sods from an old pasture or vegetable trash should be thrown into the bottom of the hole and dug in to the depth of six inches or more. If the soil at the bottom is a stiff, hard clay, or a rocky or gravelly hardpan, it should be picked and broken up to the depth of a foot or so, and a goodly proportion of the sods, manure or trash thoroughly incorporated with it.

Kinds of Soil

Most horticultural writers lay much stress upon the particular kind of soil one should use in planting trees, shrubs, etc., but the fact is, the planter must use such soil as may be within his reach and supply its deficiencies by the addition of such suitable fertilizing materials as may be at his command. How often do we read that the best soil to use is the sod stripped from the rich top soil of an old meadow; but not every planter has access to convenient and ample supplies of rich old meadows. Therefore, the rule should be, get the rich old meadow soil if it be practicable, but if that be not available, don't give up the idea of planting fine trees or shrubs, because you can grow them handsomely and to perfection even if the meadow soil be lacking. Cow and horse manure composted with a liberal allowance of forest leaves, corn stalks, weeds, or any coarse vegetable trash, turned over once or twice during the six months necessary to decompose it, and furnished with a liberal allowance of rather coarse ground bone at the first turning, will supply the plant food required by almost any species of plants if used in the following manner:

Mix one-fifth in bulk of the compost with four-fifths in bulk of the soil dug from the hole, choosing preferably therefrom the top twelve inches of soil and discarding the lower, or sub-soil, and incorporate this thoroughly by turning.

It is always best to prepare a liberal compost heap some time in advance of the period when it might be needed. Such a pile of composted soil is just so much available horticultural capital, and may, like the carefully prepared manure heaps of the farmers in the Black Forests of Bavaria, be considered as an evidence of the owner's horticultural prosperity.

How to Plant

Setting the Tree

To prepare the tree for setting, go over the root system carefully and cut off all broken or bruised portions of roots with a clean, sharp knife or sharp pruning shears. In setting the tree, spread the roots out naturally so that they may not be twisted or crowded, but occupy as nearly as possible the same relative position to the trunk that they held previous to being dug. Then fill in gradually with fine soil, working it carefully under and about the roots, so that no holes or unfilled spaces will be left. Shake the entire tree up and down with a short, rapid movement, so as to assist in packing the soil firmly about the roots. Fill in the soil layer by layer, carefully trampling it down until it is firmly packed about the roots. Continue this process until the hole is filled within about two inches of the top, when the remainder of the soil should be spread in the hole and leveled up and brought to surface or grade without trampling. In some instances, in very dry weather, a liberal allowance of water may be turned into the hole prior to filling in the last two inches of soil, and allowed to soak away gradually, after which the top soil may be put on and leveled up as above described.

Care must be taken not to plant certain classes of trees too deep. The soil mark on the bark of the tree will show the depth at which it stood in the nursery rows, and it should be set as near this depth as possible; no higher, but certainly not more than two or three inches deeper.

Treatment After Planting

Mulching

After the hole is filled and the ground brought to grade, the roots should be protected by spreading over the surface a mulch of four to five inches of coarse manure, which should extend a little beyond the line of the hole. The importance of such mulching, especially in very dry seasons, should not be overlooked, its object being to hold moisture about the roots and thus aid in the successful growth of the tree after planting. It should always be remembered that in transplanting a tree, a considerable portion of the root system is cut off and lost, regardless of how carefully or skillfully the work may be done, and before the tree can start to grow it must first form new roots in order to get a hold upon the soil. During the semi-dormant period the sun and wind are constantly evaporating the moisture from the trunk, branches and foliage, and this must be accounted for by preserving constantly a moderate artificial supply of moisture at the roots. Should extreme dry spells, or hot, dry weather follow planting, the soil about the base of the tree for a considerably wider space than is occupied by

the roots should be occasionally well watered, and in the case of evergreens a liberal spraying of the foliage two or three times a week will contribute largely to successful results.

Pruning

The root systems of all trees are more or less affected, destroyed and reduced by transplanting, and in order to preserve a proper balance between the top and root system and to provide against excessive evaporation, some portion of the top should be cut back. The nature of such pruning will depend upon the extent of the fibrous root system preserved by the tree. Some hard-wooded varieties require quite severe pruning, and many of the soft-wooded sorts need very little.

In pruning, always use a sharp knife, making the cut perfectly clean and taking off the branches close to strong buds. Stumps should not be left as they die back, creating decay and early defects in the tree as it matures. The pruning of a tree is best done as it is set out, and all pruning should be done with a view of preserving the natural form of the tree, and in no case should the tree be cut back into old wood that does not show strong, vigorous buds. Some people practice a method of pruning that renders their subjects unnatural and causes them to lose the elegance of appearance presented by well-formed, naturally grown trees. It should be remembered that every tree, shrub or plant has its own peculiar habit of growth, and this very fact contributes largely to its specific beauty. Therefore, in pruning trees, if we seek to train them all into one uniform, regular shape, we will, to a large extent, destroy their distinctive individualities and produce a sameness that will become tiresome. Pruning should be done with judgment and care, with a view of assisting nature, taking off old or straggling unsightly branches, and thinning the top of the tree when it has become too dense. All dead wood should always be removed.

Pruning Evergreens

Except where very formal specimens, such as cones, pyramids and other set shapes are desired for formal gardening, evergreens should not be sheared, but the rampant growths may be annually shortened back with a knife in order to thicken the growth and preserve their shape. This is best done in April or May, just before the trees start in to grow.

Pruning Shrubs

The shearing of shrubs into symmetrical, regular shapes is scarcely to be recommended, as it destroys the distinctive individuality of the plant, and is frequently done at the expense of its vigor and future success. We should, on the contrary, aim to preserve as far as possible the peculiarities of habit and foliage possessed by each variety of shrub, and only such pruning as may be necessary to promote health and vigor should be allowed. Many varieties, such as Weigelias, Forsythias, Deutzias, etc., produce their flowers on wood of the preceding year's growth, and such should not be pruned in winter or spring, but rather in June after flowering, at which time the old wood should be shortened back or cut out in order to promote the growth of young wood for flowering the succeeding season. There are, however, many varieties of shrubs, such as Althæas, Lilacs, Spiræas, etc., which may be pruned during winter or early spring, reducing the tops only sufficient to keep them in good shape. In pruning such shrubs, the old growth should be occasionally thinned out, and all suckers or root sprouts removed as soon as they appear. In general, the best time for pruning shrubs is immediately after they have done flowering. The hardy *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be heavily thinned out in early spring, preserving only the strongest and most vigorous branches of the preceding year's growth, cutting them back to three or four eyes.



CERCIS JAPONICA—As We Grow It For Sale



GROUPING OF EVERGREENS AND DECIDUOUS TREES

What to Plant

In northern temperate climates, where plants are subjected to wide extremes in temperature, none but the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs can be successfully used. In the extreme Northern States; where the Rhododendron and Azalea cannot be grown without special preparation of the soil and protection during the winter, such hardy shrubs as the Flowering Almond, Deutzia, Althæa, Spiræa, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince and Weigelias, supplemented with various hardy herbaceous plants, such as the Peony, Phlox, Iris, etc., may be used in massing, producing magnificent effects, and demanding little special care and cultivation or protection during the winter. Splendid masses of bloom can be secured during the entire season by the proper use of various hardy deciduous shrubs. Very effective groups may be produced by the use of highly colored and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs, such as the Blood-Leaved or Copper Beech, Variegated Weigelia, etc. Evergreen plantings in the extreme North should be confined to the Arbor Vitæ, the hardiest varieties of Junipers, the hardier Spruces and Firs, the White, Scotch and Austrian Pines and the hardiest varieties of Retinisporas. In the Middle Northern States, where the climatic conditions are more favorable to the growth of less hardy species, the Rhododendron, Azalea, Kalmia, Andromeda, and a number of other broad-leaved evergreens will be found indispensable; but these, again, may be supplemented by the judicious use of hardy deciduous shrubs. There are also a greater variety of evergreens that can be used. Several varieties of Spruces and Firs may be added to the available list, and among the Arbor Vitæ the beautiful golden tinted Oriental varieties may also be employed. The list of deciduous trees may also be somewhat extended, taking in the deciduous Magnolias, the Liquidambar, the Tulip Tree, the Planes and several additional varieties of Oaks and Maples.

In the Middle States the list of hardy trees and shrubs will be found somewhat extended, as many varieties that will not do farther North thrive there, and this is also true of the mountainous regions in the Southern States; but upon the lower lands and in the extreme South, while there are many sub-tropical plants that grow well in that climate, there are also a number of Northern species that do not succeed at all.

Therefore, in the selection of ornamental trees for planting, due regard must be had for the adaptability of the subject to the climatic conditions existing where it is to be planted. With proper protection and with the

selection of a favorable locality and suitable soil, many trees and shrubs can be grown much farther North than is generally supposed.

In selecting trees and shrubs for planting parks, avenues and extensive private grounds, there is such a wide range suitable for these purposes that but little difficulty should be met with in making suitable selections. Among deciduous trees, the Norway and Sugar Maples, the Pin Oak, White Oak, Mossy Cup Oak, Red Oak, the several varieties of Elms, the Oriental Planes, the Liquidambar, the Ginkgo, the deciduous Magnolias, the Beaches, Birches, Catalpas and Chestnuts are all well adapted for large plantings; while for avenues the stately Elm, the Oak, the Sugar Maple and the Norway Maple, the American and Silver Lindens and Oriental Planes are unsurpassed. The Oriental Plane is particularly desirable for use in the streets of cities, especially where it is difficult to grow ordinary trees because of the prevalence of soot or smoke in the atmosphere, as it seems to withstand the evil influences of such conditions better than any other tree known.



AN EXAMPLE OF EVERGREEN BEDDING.

In selecting trees for planting upon lawns or in yards of limited area, the species selected should be graceful in growth, moderate in size and furnished with handsome foliage. Compact, formal growing trees and those with variegated foliage or of medium size, also with pendulous habits, may be used to a limited extent, but in furnishing such small places the main dependence should be upon dwarf shrubs, selected with the view of securing a generous succession of blooms. Moderate sized, formal growing, dwarf evergreens may also be used to great advantage, and hardy herbaceous border plants, such as Peonies, Phlox, Iris, etc., are also most satisfactory, and will afford a vast amount of pleasure in the way of a continuous supply of blooms suitable for cutting and decorating purposes.

When to Plant

Deciduous shrubs and trees may be planted either in fall or spring, excepting in localities where the winters are extremely severe. In such cases it is much safer to plant early in the spring. Conifers and evergreens, while they may be planted in the latter part of August and during the month of September, even up to the middle of October, and a large portion live and do well, our experience has demonstrated that the early spring is the best time for planting the general run of evergreens. Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Kalmias may be planted any time from the 1st of September until the ground freezes, also as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring until the first of June. Herbaceous plants may be planted in the early fall, as well as in early spring. Peonies are preferably planted in late August or early September, but may be planted as late as November 1, and do very nicely. The Peony may also be planted in early spring, but fall planting is more desirable.



ABIES CONCOLOR—White Fir

See description on page 12.



A DAINTY BED OF YOUNG EVERGREENS.

CONIFERS

The hardy, coniferous evergreens are particularly valuable for use in nearly all classes of ornamental planting, inasmuch as they preserve their graceful foliage and rich coloring throughout summer and winter, adding much to the charms of the landscape during that period when deciduous trees and shrubs are without foliage. The Conifers are distributed widely over the globe, the various species being represented wherever arborescent vegetation can exist, excepting in those extensive treeless regions of the Eastern Hemisphere, the Steppes of Southeastern Europe, and the great tablelands of Central Asia which stretch across the Continent from the River Don to the confines of China; also the Sahara region, including the Arabian and Sierra Deserts, the extensive treeless tract in the interior of Australia, the great prairie region of North America, and the Pampas of South America. Many of our most useful Conifers are derived from the Northern shores of the Mediterranean, some from the Himalayas and in the neighborhood of the Black Sea; also the northern part of Africa, and in the vicinity of Mount Atlas in Algeria. China and Japan furnish a number of valuable species; while North America, from the north of Mexico to Hudson Bay, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, furnishes a wealth of magnificent varieties of perfectly hardy Conifers particularly adapted to ornamental planting. The use of hardy evergreens for the purpose of rendering more bright and cheerful the winter landscape is rapidly increasing, and at the present time more evergreens are being used than deciduous trees.

We aim to carry a large stock of Conifers in well-shaped specimens of all sizes, and particularly large trees for immediate effect. Our stock has been grown a sufficient distance apart to admit of producing perfect, well-formed specimens. It is regularly pruned and frequently transplanted, and will be found to be well established and to have large balls of abundant fibrous roots, which will insure uniform success in transplanting.

ABIES—The Fir

The Firs may be classed as among our very useful evergreens on account of their rapid growth and hardiness. They are of great decorative value and can be successfully used where many other species fail. Their habits are generally regular, pyramidal or conical; the color of the foliage ranging from light green to the deep, somber, glaucous hues of the Noble Fir of the Pacific Coast. Owing to their strong, rapid growth, they should be given an abundance of space in order to insure proper development and secure the best effects. The varieties are widely distributed over the Northern Hemisphere from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Arctic Circle. America is the richest in varieties, furnishing *Abies balsamea* and *Abies Fraseri* from the Allegheny Mountains, and *Abies amabilis*, *Abies concolor*, *Abies Douglassii*, *Abies grandis*, *Abies magnifica* and *Abies nobilis* from the Rockies and Sierra Nevada Mountains. Japan stands next with *Abies brachyphylla*, *Abies firma*, *Abies Mariesii*, *Abies sachalinensis* and *Abies Veitchii*. From the Caucasus comes *Abies Nordmanniana*, Siberia produces *Abies sibirica*, Spain yields *Abies pinsapo*, and from Greece comes *Abies cephalonica*.

ABIES BALSAMEA

A slender, medium sized, rapid growing pyramidal tree, reaching a height of 40 to 60 feet, with dark green foliage which is silvered underneath. It is extremely hardy and thrives in wet, swampy lands where few evergreens will grow. Indigenous to Canada and the Northeastern States, along the Great Lakes as far west as the Mississippi; also upon the Allegheny Mountains in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

ABIES CEPHALONICA. Cephalonian Fir

A medium sized, handsome tree, very broad, pyramidal, resembling somewhat *Abies Nordmanniana*. Reaches a height of 60 feet in its native country—Greece. Indigenous to the Island of Cephalonia, from whence it derives its name. Also forms dense forests on the mountains throughout Greece, at an altitude of 2,500 to 5,000 feet. A rapid growing, fine evergreen.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea., \$25.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10.



ABIES CEPHALONICA—Cephalonian Fir

per 10. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10.

ABIES FRASERI. Fraser's Balsam Fir

A very rapid growing, handsome species from the Appalachian Mountains. It seldom reaches more than 30 to 40 feet in height. Resembles *Abies balsamea*, but branches are more slender and leaves smaller

ABIES CONCOLOR. White Fir; also Concolor Fir (See illustration, page 10.)

A noble tree, reaching a height of 80 to 150 feet in its native habitat—the valleys of California and Colorado. The branches are irregularly disposed, giving the tree sometimes an irregular outline. The foliage is long and broad, quite glaucous when young, becoming paler green with age. In some specimens the color is as glaucous as the Blue Spruce. One of the finest and most useful of the Firs.

5 ft., tr., 4 t., \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.50 ea., 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea., 1 ½ ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.00 per 10.

ABIES DOUGLASSII

This is one of the grandest of the group of giant firs which combine to make the enormous forests of the Pacific Coast, where it attains a height of 200 to 300 feet, with a trunk measuring four to ten feet in diameter, four feet above the ground. At the mouth of the Willamette River it forms forests so dense that they can hardly be appreciated without being seen. The enormous trees stand very near to each other, and the trunks are proportionately as tall and slender as the canes in a cane-break. When planted in lines or wind-breaks, or where the trees stand alone, it forms a magnificent pyramid, feathered from the base to the top, with branches gradually increasing in length, producing a spiry outline. The foliage is of a deep, cheerful green. A tree of wide distribution, being found as far north as Sitka, extending southward to the Rel Del Monte in Mexico. It occurs also on the Rocky Mountains with some interruptions, from latitude 52 north to as far south as New Mexico. Succeeds generally as far north as Massachusetts.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 ea., \$30.00

Foliage is darker in color and the tree is better furnished and more lasting than *A. balsamea*. A valuable species for quick effect.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea., \$20.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea., \$5.00 per 10.

ABIES NOBILIS (Var. Glauca). Noble Fir, or Oregon Fir

A grand timber tree, attaining magnificent dimensions in its native habitat upon the Pacific Coast. Branches regular, horizontal and spreading. The young foliage is of a bright, silvery blue, contrasting nicely with the more somber shades of the mature foliage.

4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$6.00 ea., \$50.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea., \$35.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea., \$20.00 per 10.

ABIES NORDMANNIANA

A vigorous variety from the mountains of the Crimea and the Caucasus, where in some localities it forms large forests mixed with *Picea orientalis*. It is one of the richest and handsomest Conifers for ornamental planting ever introduced. Color of the foliage is an intense dark, glaucous green, silvered underneath, and it contrasts nicely with the lighter shades of other evergreens. It is hardy and a very rapid grower, forming magnificent pyramidal specimens. The branches are horizontal, rigid and densely clothed with foliage.

5 ft., extra heavy, tr. 4 t., \$6.00 ea., \$50.00 per 10. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea., \$30.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea., \$25.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10.

ABIES PINSAPO. Spanish Fir

A strong growing tree of pyramidal habit, reaching 60 to 80 feet in height; densely furnished from the roots to the peak with sharp, prickly foliage. The leaves are closely set all around the stem; irregular, rigid and sharply pointed, and of a bright green color. A very interesting, rare variety from Spain. Would recommend planting young plants of this variety in sheltered situations.

4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea.

ABIES VEITCHII

A tall, slender, handsome tree, the trunk of which reaches a height of upward of 100 feet. Thickly furnished with whorls of slightly ascending branches. The bark and the branches are whitish in color. The bright, glossy green foliage is densely set upon the branches. This is a beautiful and interesting tree, bidding fair to become a serious rival to *A. Nordmanniana*. It is apparently perfectly hardy, enduring the winters at Queens without any damage whatever. It is a taller and more columnar grower than *A. Nordmanniana*, and transplants easily without loss. Its natural habitat is on Mount Fusi-yama in Japan, where it grows luxuriantly at an altitude of 6,000 to 7,000 feet; it also grows on Mount Nikko at 6,000 to 8,000 feet elevation. Judging from its preferring high, open and exposed situations in its native country, it should prove a suitable tree for exposed elevated spots, such as the south and southeast slopes of high ridges or hills. It is a hardy, vigorous and most remarkable species, well adapted to our climatic conditions and should be seen in every collection of the Firs.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$3.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea.



ABIES PINSAPO—Spanish Fir



GROUP OF COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—*Picea Pungens Glauca* (See description, page 17.)

PICEA—The Spruce

The Spruce Firs are generally distributed throughout the northern portion of the Temperate Zone, and are considered among the hardiest and most useful of coniferous trees. They possess much greater economic value than the Silver Firs, though somewhat less striking in appearance. The common, or Norway Spruce of Europe (*Picea excelsa*), and the Black or Adirondack Spruce of America are two of the most important timber producing trees in the world.

As with the Firs, America and Japan lead in the number of varieties, our country furnishing *Picea alba*, *Picea nigra* of the Eastern mountain ranges, and *Picea pungens*, *Picea Engelmanni* and *Picea Menziesii*, while Japan affords *Picea ajanensis*, *Picea Alcoquiana*, *Picea Glehnii*, *Picea jezoensis* and *Picea polita*. Europe furnishes a single variety—*Picea excelsa*, which is divided, however, into numerous garden varieties; while *Picea orientalis* comes from Armenia, *Picea Schrenkiana* from Turkestan, and *Picea Smithiana*, the Himalayan or Indian Spruce, from the Himalayan Mountains.

For ornamental planting none of the conifers exceed in value the Spruces. Their uniformly conical outlines, the rich, varying shades of their foliage, their universal hardiness and adaptability to exposed situations, have caused them to be more largely planted in Northern States than any other evergreen. They are, as a rule, more hardy than any other family of conifers; will endure exposure better, are rapid growers, making splendid specimens within a short period, and are particularly adapted for use in forming wind-breaks or hedges in exposed situations; generally successful in all locations except in wet, undrained soils, where some varieties will not succeed. Nothing can exceed in richness of sylvan beauty a mountain slope covered with the beautiful Blue Colorado Spruce. There is no more hardy, generally successful or distinguished tree among all the conifers.

PICEA ALBA. White Spruce

A rapid growing tree of medium size, varying from 25 to 50 feet in height. When planted singly it is densely furnished with branches from the ground, so arranged as to form a conical outline. The foliage generally is slightly glaucous and lighter green in color than the common Spruces. It is one of the shapeliest Spruces under cultivation; also the hardiest and most useful for general landscape and ornamental planting, and is well adapted to sections where many coniferous trees will not thrive. It is especially adapted for planting in light, moist soils.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 75 cts. ea., \$50.00 per 100.
1½ ft., tr. 2 t., 50 cts. ea., \$35.00 per 100.

PICEA ALBA COERULEA

Very similar to the type, rather more vigorous in growth, with foliage of a very attractive bluish green. Quite desirable.

5 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.50 ea

PICEA ALCOCKIANA. Alcock's Spruce

This is one of the finest representatives of the Spruces from Japan, where it becomes a lofty, pyramidal tree from 90 to 120 feet in height. Well furnished with dark green foliage, distinctly glaucous underneath. It is a rapid grower, producing quantities of cones while still quite young.

6 ft., extra, tr. 4 t., \$6.00 ea. 5 ft., extra, tr., 4 t., \$4.50 ea. 4 ft., heavy, tr. 3 t., \$3.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

PICEA ENGELMANNI. Engelmann's Spruce

Very similar to *Picea pungens*. A strong grower, forming compact, pyramidal specimens, with distinctly bluish green foliage. Perfectly hardy and a useful tree for ornamental work.

3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

PICEA ENGELMANNI GLAUCA.

Identical in habit and growth with *Picea Engelmanni*, but foliage of a distinctly glaucous or bluish gray tint, making a strikingly beautiful tree.

4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea.

PICEA EXCELSA. Common, or Norway Spruce

One of the handsomest conifers for the decoration of parks or landscapes. When grown singly its lofty trunk is feathered with branches from the base to the summit, the lower ones decumbent and sweeping the ground. Reaches a height of 75 to 125 feet. More frequently planted in this country than any other evergreen, and many magnificent specimens exist throughout the United States, as it succeeds over a wide range of territory. Indigenous to Europe as far north as trees grow, to as far south as the Alps and Pyrenees; but is not known in Denmark, Holland, Britain or Ireland.

18 to 25 ft., specimens, tr. 6 t., \$25.00 ea. 6 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 ea., \$30.00 per 10. 5 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea., \$20.00 per 10. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 50 cts. ea., \$3.50 per 10.

PICEA EXCELSA COMPACTA

A dwarf growing, very dense variety, seldom reaching more than 3 or 4 feet in height, forming a very formal, round, ball-like shrub.

3 ft., \$3.00 ea. 2 ft., \$2.00 ea.

PICEA EXCELSA INVERTA

A pendulous variety in which the branches droop or weep, forming a grotesque, striking tree.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$5.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.50 ea.

PICEA EXCELSA PYRAMIDALIS

A pyramidal variety of the common Norway Spruce, which produces a more dense and erect tree than the type.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$2.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea. 2½ ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.



PICEA EXCELSA—An Avenue of Norway Spruce

PICEA EXCELSA REMONTI

A dwarf growing, conical, compact variety, with dark green foliage. Forms an elegant Lilliputian tree, much used in beds and borders.

3 ft., tr. 4 t.,
\$3.00 ea. 2
ft., tr. 3 t.,
\$2.00 ea.
1½ ft., tr.
2 t., \$1.00
ea.

PICEA POLITA

A remarkable tree from the mountains in the northern part of the Island of Nippon, Japan, and one of the most distinct of the Spruces. It forms a graceful, conical tree, the outline of which is much broken up by the projecting branches.

The bark is of a yellowish, cream-colored tint. It is especially suitable for a specimen tree, and should have a place in the most select collection of conifers. It is hardy, a free grower, and accommodates itself well to our climatic conditions. As the tree becomes old, the branches take on a pendulous habit. The specific name, *polita*—"polished" or "adorned"—undoubtedly refers to the lustrous smoothness of the foliage.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.25 ea. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.



PICEA ORIENTALIS—Eastern Spruce



PICEA POLITA

PICEA NIGRA. The Black Spruce

A pyramidal growing, native variety, with dark somber green foliage which has a bluish glaucous hue, unlike any other of the species. This variety does well in the Northern States upon light, dry soils.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 75 cts. ea.

PICEA NIGRA MARIANA, or Dummetti

A more slender growing tree than the type, forming very graceful pyramids. Foliage of a deep glaucous tint. The young cones are of a deep, brilliant plum or purple color, and form a striking contrast to the foliage.

4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

PICEA ORIENTALIS. Eastern Spruce

A smaller tree, rather more dense in habit than the common Spruces. The branches are clothed with foliage much oppressed, which gives it a more slender appearance than the other species. The color of the foliage is a deep, glossy green, the brightest in color of all the Spruces. It is perfectly hardy, much richer in color than the Norway Spruce, and is decidedly a more graceful tree. One of the best evergreens, and particularly valuable for Northern planting, where it is extensively used in group and specimen work. Habitat: The Caucasian regions and the southeastern shores of the Black Sea.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea.

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA. Blue Colorado Spruce

Selected blue seedlings, running from two to three feet in height, \$2.00 to \$3.00 ea. 2 ft. to 2½ ft., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea. 1 ft. to 1½ ft., 50 cts. to \$1.00 ea. 1 ft. to 1½ ft., tr. 3 t., not selected, \$20.00 per 100.

PICEA PUNGENS PARRYANA GLAUCA.

Parry's Blue Colorado Spruce

Similar to the Koster variety, but slightly brighter in color and more inclined to a little irregular growth in its younger state. Forms a magnificent tree.

4 ft., \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., \$3.00 ea. 2 ft., \$2.00 ea. 1½ ft., \$1.00 ea.

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERIANA.

Koster's Blue Colorado Spruce

(See cuts on front cover and page 14.)

A noble variety from the Rocky Mountains, and one of the most valuable conifers for ornamental planting. A rapid, vigorous grower, with stiff, close branches, and brilliant, rich silvery blue foliage. The most attractive tree in any situation, and perfectly hardy under all conditions. More in demand at the present time than any other conifer. Our stock, comprising upward of 1,000 specimen plants ranging from two to six feet in height, is undoubtedly the best and largest in America, and consists of selected, well-formed specimens that have been growing upon our premises a number of years. They have been properly transplanted and possess exceptionally fine root systems. We solicit an inspection of our stock, and should be pleased to have our customers select the specimens they wish to purchase.

Prices, according to shape and condition: 6 ft. and upward, \$20. to \$25.00 ea. 5 ft., \$10.00 to \$15.00 ea. 4 ft., \$5.00 to \$8.00 ea. 3 ft., \$3.00 to \$5.00 ea. 2 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00 ea. 1½ ft., \$1.75 to \$2.00 ea.

We claim without reservation that we carry the largest and finest stock of specimen Colorado Blue Spruce in existence on the American continent.

Every tree a True Blue. Every tree a specimen.



PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERIANA—Koster's Blue Colorado Spruce

CEDRUS—The Cedar

The Cedars are classed with the most distinct and handsome of evergreen trees and should be more widely planted wherever they succeed. They are among the most majestic trees in nature, and also the most distinctly defined as regards their habit and aspect. The geographical distribution of the Cedars is remarkable, as they are confined to three separate regions: The three great mountain chains that cross the Eastern Continent between latitudes 28 and 35 degrees north, with but little interruption, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Chinese Sea. There are but three species comprised within this region—the Himalayan Cedar, Deodara, lying to the extreme east; the Cedar of Lebanon, in the middle region, and the Mt. Atlas Cedar—*Cedrus atlantica*—in the west. The Cedar of Lebanon and the Deodara have been associated with sacred objects from remote antiquity, and have been objects of religious worship by the people inhabiting the regions where they abound, due, no doubt, to the venerable aspect of the aged trees.



CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA—Mount Atlas Cedar

found upon the Island of Cyprus, on the mountains of Khrysokus, where it is confined to a limited area. This impressive tree has been called the "Patriarch of the Tribe." The trunk is massive and much branched, attaining but a moderate height. The branches are horizontal, rigid, and disposed in distinct whorls, and are very long in proportion to the height of the tree, forming a spreading habit quite different from the pyramidal, spiry growth of the Firs. The dense foliage is of a bright green color at first, changing to a deep, slightly glaucous, grass green at maturity. In some specimens the glaucous hue increases year by year until the leaves become almost of a silvery whiteness, imparting to the tree a venerable and hoary aspect. The straight, slender leaves are about one inch long and persist about two years. Unfortunately, this tree is not entirely hardy in the Northern States, and if planted should be given a sheltered situation that is somewhat protected during the winter season.

3 ft., \$3.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.50 ea. 1½ ft., 75 cts. ea.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA. Mount Atlas Cedar

At maturity forms an open, partly pyramidal tree, 80 to 100 feet in height, scarcely distinguishable from the Cedar of Lebanon, save that the branches are shorter, and the leaves are also shorter, thicker and more prickly. It also differs from the Lebanon in having a perfectly rigid leader and stiff, branched ends, while those of the Lebanon droop more or less. In its younger stages the tree is apt to be quite irregular and open in growth, but the habit improves with age, and at maturity it forms one of the most striking evergreens in existence. It is very vigorous and hardy, and once established rapidly grows into specimens of large size, and succeeds in much colder climates than the Deodora.

6 ft., tr. 4 t., \$7.00 to \$10.00 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 to \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 to \$2.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 to \$1.25 ea. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., 75 cts. ea.

CEDRUS DEODARA

A native of the forest slopes of the Himalayas, where it forms an immense tree, often 150 to 200 feet in height, with a trunk 8 to 10 feet in diameter. Wherever the Deodora succeeds it forms a magnificent specimen, the branches spreading out horizontally and rising in successive steps to a slightly rounded top. The wood is extremely durable. In the Southern States it forms a beautiful pyramidal tree, with a unique conical outline, which is broken here and there by projecting pendulous branches. The profuse foliage is of a light glaucous green, becoming a deep grass green with age. It forms a continuous forest on the slopes of the Himalayan Mountains from Afghanistan to Nepaul, growing at elevations varying between 6,000 and 12,000 feet above the sea level.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

CEDRUS LIBANI

A majestic tree, found in the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, especially the Lebanon and that portion of the Tauric Range which extends through Sicily. A form having shorter leaves and smaller cones is also

CUPRESSUS—Cypress

The Cypress family consists of trees and shrubs of dense growth, chiefly natives of the South, the Levant, China, California and Mexico. There is much diversity in habit among the different species, the branches of some being irregular and very spreading, and in one of the choicest species the matured tree resembles a weeping willow. The branches in some varieties are rigid, ascending or spreading, and in others feathery or drooping. The foliage of all the species is distinguished for remarkable richness in depth of coloring, to which a silvery, glaucous hue is frequently added. Upon the Pacific Coast the Cypress extends from California to Alaska, forming a considerable portion of the forests covering the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains. The family is represented by two species: *Cupressus Lawsoniana* and *Cupressus nutkænsis*. Unfortunately, these beautiful trees are not entirely hardy in the northern portion of the United States (although perfectly hardy in England), and are frequently killed back by late spring frosts. The reason for this seems to be that the trees start into growth during the bright, sunny weather of February and March, and the young growths are injured or destroyed by the cold snaps that follow afterward. However, in sheltered locations, protected from the winter's sun by planting in the shade of other trees, specimens have been grown to considerable size as far north as Massachusetts. Wherever planted, it should be given a protected northern exposure, and protection afforded both from the winter's sun and from the fierce northerly and northwesterly gales.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA. Triumph de Boskoop

This is a tall, slender trunked tree, reaching a height of upward of 100 feet, the trunk rarely exceeding two feet in diameter near the base. Furnished with very spreading, pendulous branchlets, which are clothed with fern-like feathery foliage of a deep glaucous green. A very striking evergreen found in Northern California, on the Shasta Mountains, and in Oregon. This variety is said to be quite a hardy form of the Lawson's Cypress, and is particularly distinguished by its deep glaucous foliage, which is fully as rich as the Colorado Blue Spruce.

6 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea.

CUPRESSUS NUTKAENSIS. Nootka Sound Cypress

A tall tree, reaching a height of 80 to 100 feet. Under cultivation it forms an elongated, pyramidal, or nearly columnar specimen. It greatly resembles *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, but may be distinguished from that variety by its more robust habit and paler green foliage. It is found on Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, and in Oregon. It thrives in any ordinary soil that is not too dry, and is one of the best conifers for lawns and small gardens where larger specimens are not admissible, in such localities as it may succeed. It is rather more hardy than *C. Lawsoniana*, and if given a sheltered situation should do well in many localities.

6 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.



CUPRESSUS NUTKAENSIS—Nootka Sound Cypress

In planting any of the *Cupressus* family we would advise securing large sized specimens that have been hardened by several transplantings, as such trees are more apt to adapt themselves to the climatic conditions than younger trees which are frequently winter killed.

JUNIPERUS—The Juniper

Medium sized, low growing trees and bushy shrubs, occasionally quite prostrate; indigenous to all parts of the Northern Hemisphere. They occur more abundantly in the damper regions of Europe and North America, comprising numerous species and varieties, which show considerable characteristic differences. The wood of the Juniper is not generally of great economic value. It is light, fragrant and of a reddish-brown tinge, and two of the American species—*J. virginiana* (Red Cedar) and *J. bermudiana* (Bermuda Cedar)—are employed in the manufacture of pencils and in building light canoes and boats. As applied to ornamental planting, they form a large class of useful evergreens, affording numerous varieties with great diversity of foliage and coloring. Some of the varieties are particularly adapted to formal work, and the prostrate kinds are most useful in planting upon rugged, hilly situations, and steep slopes as retaining plants.

JUNIPERUS CANADENSIS. Canadian Juniper

A dwarf, spreading, bushy plant, with pale green foliage, tinted with silver, seldom exceeding a yard in growth. Found generally throughout Canada, Labrador, in the territory around Hudson Bay; also along the borders of the Northern States.

12 to 14 in. diam., 35c. ea., \$25.00 per 100. 10 to 12 in. diam., 25c. ea., \$15.00 per 100.

JUNIPERUS CANADENSIS AUREA (Syn. Douglassii). Golden Canadian Juniper

A sport of the ordinary *J. canadensis*, differing in having its entire growth of a bright yellow, which changes to a deep bronzy yellow in winter. Exceptionally valuable on account of its unique coloring. Strong, well shaped, spreading plants.

24 in. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.25 ea., \$85.00 per 100. 18 in. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea., \$75.00 per 100. 14 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea., \$35.00 per 100. 10 to 12 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$25.00 per 100.

JUNIPERUS CANADENSIS PROSTRATA (Syn. Repens). Trailing Juniper

Resembles *J. canadensis* in foliage, which, however, is more purplish and in winter assumes a deep bronzy tinge. It grows close to the ground, and forms a spreading, creeping shrub. Particularly valuable for rock-work and retaining banks.

24 in. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.25 ea., \$85.00 per 100. 18 in. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea., \$75.00 per 100. 14 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea., \$35.00 per 100. 12 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$25.00 per 100.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS

The common Juniper of Northern Europe, attaining in its native habitat a height ranging from 3 to 20 feet. Foliage grayish green. Quite useful in formal work.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., 75c. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$3.50 per 10.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS HIBERNICA. Irish Juniper

Forms a dense, close, columnar tree, 15 to 20 feet in height. The branches are regular, compact, densely covered with a rich glaucous green foliage. Very useful in formal work and succeeds best in well drained soils.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea., \$20.00 per 10. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 to \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. to \$1.00 ea., \$50.00 per 100. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$30.00 per 100.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS SUECICA. Swedish Juniper

Very similar to the Irish Juniper, but not quite as compact in form. Very useful where columnar effects are desired, as it is rather more hardy than the *J. hibernica*. Foliage is of a clear, glaucous green.

4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea., \$50.00 per 100. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea., \$35.00 per 100. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$25.00 per 100.

JUNIPERUS NEOBORIENSIS

Forms a distinct pyramidal tree 10 to 12 feet in height, of a decidedly fastigiate habit. The branches are densely clothed with rich, very glaucous foliage. It is one of the handsomest of the Junipers for formal work.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 to \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 to \$3.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 to \$2.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 to \$1.25 ea.

JUNIPERUS EXCELSA STRICTA (Syn. Excelsa Glauca)

A very distinct variety, decidedly conical in form; well branched, densely clothed with grayish green glaucous foliage. Holds its color throughout the entire year. One of the most distinct and valuable varieties for formal work.

14 in., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea. 12 in., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea. 10 in., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea.

JUNIPERUS SABINA

A bushy, well branched shrub of spreading, irregular habit. The branches are densely covered with small, scale-like leaves, which emit a disagreeable odor when bruised. Found in the sub-Alpine districts of Southern Europe from the Pyrenees to the Caucasus. The Sabina varieties are essentially mountain plants and thrive best in sunny, airy situations and upon light soils. Very useful for backgrounds for rockeries and other shrubbery.

24 in. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.00 per 10. 18 in. diam., tr. 2 t., \$1.25 ea., \$8.00 per 10. 14 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 12 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA. Tamaris-Leaved Juniper

A low growing, densely branched trailing plant of very neat habit and clothed with foliage of a bright glaucous green. Excellent for use on banks or rock-work. Probably the best and most striking of the prostrate Junipers.

24 in. diam., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10. 18 in. diam., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 14 in. diam., \$1.25 ea., \$10.00 per 10. 12 in. diam., \$1.00 ea., \$8.00 per 10. 10 in. diam., 75c. ea., \$5.00 per 10.

JUNIPERUS SABINA PROCUMBENS, or Prostrata

A low growing, prostrate, spreading shrub, branching close to the ground. Foliage deep dark green. Much used in rock-work and upon light soils.

16 to 18 in. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea. 12 to 14 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. Red Cedar

Found throughout North America from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. It is the Red Cedar of American gardens and of commerce. The wood is much used in the manufacture of pencils, in making cabinets for storing clothing and in making boats and canoes. It shows a great diversity in habit and foliage and is divided into numerous sub-varieties; some of them prostrate, forming dwarf, bushy shrubs; others growing into regular trees 50 to 60 feet in height. The color of the foliage changes from a deep, glossy green to a light, glaucous green, with intermediate shades of red, yellow or brown. In its younger stages it forms a small sized pyramidal tree, the branches of which are first erect, afterward horizontal, and in old trees frequently decumbent. It is a tree of wide distribution, inhabiting the greater portion of the American Continent, extending into the Bermuda Islands and Mexico. The wood of the Red Cedar is fragrant, durable and free from the attacks of insects. It resists the action of water for a long period, and is much used for fence posts, stakes and various underground work.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.25 ea., \$10.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., 75c. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$3.50 per 10.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA. The Silver Juniper, or Blue Va. Cedar

A free growing variety, with rather slender branches. The foliage during the growing season is of almost silvery whiteness, changing to a glaucous hue in the autumn and finally to a pale green during the winter. A striking tree, succeeding generally everywhere in the Northern as well as the Southern States.

6 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA PENDULA

A form of the common Virginia Cedar, but with numerous pendulous branches.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr., \$1.00 ea.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA SCHOTTII

A variety of more distinctly pyramidal habit than the type, and distinguished by its brighter green foliage

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 ea., 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA KOSTERI

This is a dwarf, spreading variety, resembling somewhat the common Juniper sabina in habit, but much denser. The branches are spreading and clothed with short, sharp pointed, glaucous foliage. A very useful specimen.

3 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 2 ft. diam., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea. 12 in. diam., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA LEEI ELEGANTISSIMA. Golden Virginia Cedar

A strong growing variety of the common Virginiana. In its younger stages the foliage assumes a very attractive, bright golden color, changing in the autumn and winter months to a rich, bronzy golden hue. It is an excellent grower and a charming variety.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS ARGENTEA VARIEGATA

Forms a medium sized, erect, pyramidal tree, 20 to 25 feet in height. The dense foliage is of a distinct glaucous hue, with many of its terminal shoots pure white. The habit of the plant is very compact. A distinct and useful sort much in demand.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.25 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea.

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA. Japan Juniper

A low growing, bushy Alpine form of chinensis, sometimes with a single stem, but more often with a divided one, in which case the branches assume a procumbent habit. The foliage is bright green underneath and of a deep glaucous green above. Forms a compact bush 3 to 5 feet in height.

3½ ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea.

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA AUREA

A variety of the above, but with the younger growth tinged with golden yellow, which gradually changes to a light yellowish green at maturity. A bush reaching a height of 3 to 5 feet.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea.

PINUS—The Pine

This is one of the best American ornamental forest trees, comprising the greater portion of our original commercial coniferous timber, the various species being indigenous from near the southernmost point of Florida to the borders of Hudson Bay, and from the extreme eastern end of Nova Scotia to the Pacific Coast. The northern varieties are generally very hardy, and suitable for most soils and situations, save moist, stagnant localities, or boggy swamps. They succeed best on rich, well drained, loamy soils. *Pinus Strobus*—the White Pine—is considered, by many landscape gardeners, the most effective of our native evergreens.

PINUS AUSTRIACA

A stout branched tree of rapid growth; branches rather longer in proportion to the trunk than



PINUS CEMBRA—Swiss Stone Pine



PINUS AUSTRIACA

in most Pines. The whorls of branches are densely clothed with deep, blackish green foliage. The aspect of the Austrian Pine is somber and massive, from which it is sometimes called *Pinus nigra*. It is one of the best of the Pines for forming screens and nurseries for more tender trees. It is perfectly hardy and thrives in any moderately dry soil, and will also do well in proximity to the sea coast, and upon high, bleak hills.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10.

3 ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea., \$5.00 per 10.

2 ft., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$3.50 per 10.

PINUS MUGHO (Syn *P. Montana*). Dwarf Mountain Pine

A dwarf, bushy species, indigenous to the Pyrenees and the Alps in Europe. It generally forms a dense bush, and can be clipped into a very formal shrub. Sometimes reaches a height of 40 feet. Much used in hillside planting, especially in rocky situations.

12 to 14 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

PINUS CEMBRA. Swiss Stone Pine

A regular, well branched, conical tree, reaching a height of 100 feet upon the slopes of the Alps, its native habitat, but in this country rather a dwarf, slow growing variety. It is furnished from the base to the summit with branches, which are densely clothed with tufts of large, silvery green foliage. Perfectly hardy in all situations, and one of the most useful of the dwarf evergreens.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea., \$40.00 per 10. 4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 ea., \$30.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea., \$20.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea., \$10.00 per 10.

PINUS MONTICOLA. Mountain White Pine

A variety of *Pinus Strobus*, forming a very handsome, pyramidal tree, well furnished with pendulous, slender branches clothed with deep bluish green foliage. It is quite hardy and a beautiful Pine for the lawn and park. Should be grown in sheltered situations with a southeast or southwest aspect. Indigenous to California, Oregon and Washington.

2 to 2½ ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10.

PINUS STROBUS. White Pine

This is undoubtedly the most valuable of all of our native evergreens. In the cool, damp woods of the enormous forests of America, it forms a tall, straight, stately, beautiful tree 120 to 160 feet in height, with a diameter of trunk ranging from 24 inches to 6 feet. The slender branches are clothed with bright, glaucous green foliage, which is tufted at the ends of the branches. It is the most graceful of all Pines; more used in landscape planting than any other species; in fact, it has been described by some landscape gardeners as the Cedar of Lebanon of the North.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$10.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr., 50c. ea., \$3.50 per 10.



PINUS STROBUS—White Pine

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA. Japanese Umbrella Pine

One of the most beautiful and remarkable of the conifers brought from Japan, where it is found growing in the native forests on Mount Kojasanin, in the Island of Nippon. In its native habitat it forms a tall, conical tree upward of 100 feet in height, with spreading branches having the leaves clustered at the extremities. The leaves are in double whorls of 20 to 30 each, varying in length from two to four inches and upward, according to the age and vigor of the plant. The young leaves are of a light green, the color deepening with age until the mature foliage is of a deep, glossy green, with a distinct, yellowish furrow on the under surface. Of rather slow growth at first, but when once established it soon reaches a large size. The name Umbrella Pine originated from the tufted, umbrella-like whorls of leaves on the tips of the branches. The tree is perfectly hardy and should be extensively planted, as it is one of the most striking conifers in existence.

10 to 12 ft. and 7 to 8 ft., grand specimens, and 4 to 6 ft., fine specimens; prices on application. 3 to 4 ft., fine, \$5.00 to \$8.00 ea. 2 to 3 ft., fine, \$3.00 to \$4.00 ea.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. Scotch Pine

A dense growing, broad, pyramidal tree, rather sparsely clothed with foliage of a pleasing, glaucous green. Grows luxuriantly in most soils, and is largely used for temporary planting near the seashore.

5 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea., \$20.00 per 10. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$3.50 per 10.

**RETINISPIORA OBTUSA**

\$15.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.25 ea., \$10.00 per 10. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., 50c. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

RETINISPIORA FILICOIDES. Fern-like Japan Cypress

One of the most beautiful of the species, much resembling in habit *R. obtusa*, of which it is a variety. The branches are thickly furnished with short, fern-like branchlets, the leaves upon which are closely imbricated in four rows. The foliage is thick in texture and of a rich, deep green color on the upper side, with a slightly glaucous tint underneath. A most graceful tree.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$6.00 ea., \$50.00 per 10. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea., \$35.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.50 ea., \$20.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10.

THE RETINISPORAS

A numerous group of coniferous trees and evergreen shrubs, which present a great diversity of color, foliage and habit. With but few exceptions, they have all been derived from two well defined species, *Retinispora obtusa* and *Retinispora pisifera*, natives of Japan which, under cultivation in Japanese and European gardens, have sported into various distinct and beautiful varieties. As usually grown, they form very handsome, formal growing, dwarf evergreens of soft, distinct colors and great variety of habit, which are particularly useful as miniature trees and for the planting of formal evergreen beds. The colors comprise various shades of yellow and green, sometimes intermixed with white, producing a pleasing effect throughout the year, and particularly noticeable during the winter. Smaller plants of many of the varieties are much used in winter bedding; also for window boxes and pots. The *Retinisporas* are quite hardy, thriving best in moist soils and in situations not too much exposed to wintry gales. The dwarf varieties require but little space, but the original species, *Retinispora obtusa* and *Retinispora pisifera*, attain the dimensions of large trees in their native forests in Japan, and form handsome specimens for park as well as lawn decorations. The variegated and the upright forms are much used in terrace work and for formal gardens, while the dwarf varieties make excellent plants for rocky situations. There is, in fact, no department of ornamental gardening in which the *Retinispora* group does not furnish appropriate and handsome subjects, and they may be classed as among the most generally useful of evergreens.

RETINISPIORA ERICOIDES. Heath-like Japan Cypress

Forms a small, compact, conical shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, furnished with numerous branches covered with short branchlets, which are densely clothed with linear pointed leaves. During the growing season the foliage is of a deep pea green, but in the autumn this changes to a violet-red color. Very desirable for contrast with other evergreens.

3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea., \$17.50 per 10. 2½ ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 ea.,

RETINISPOKA FILIFERA. Thread-Branches Japan Cypress

A low tree of irregular outline and very elegant appearance, and may be well distinguished by the thread-like drooping branchlets. It forms a beautiful and particularly graceful pyramidal tree, the ends of the shoots drooping in long filaments.

6 to 8 ft., very heavy, tr. 4 t., \$12.00 to \$15.00 ea. 5½ to 6 ft., heavy, tr. 4 t., \$10.00 to \$12.00 ea. 5 ft., heavy, tr. 3 t., \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., fine, tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea.

RETINISPOKA FILIFERA AUREA. Golden Thread-Branches Japan Cypress

A form of *Retinispora filifera*, the foliage of which is a bright golden color, and the growth somewhat dwarfer. Particularly valuable for its striking color.

5 to 6 ft., very heavy, tr. 4 t., \$15.00 to \$17.50 ea. 3 to 4 ft., heavy, tr. 3 t., \$10.00 to \$12.00 ea. 2 to 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$6.00 to \$7.50 ea. 1½ to 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 ea.

RETINISPOKA LEPTOCLADA. Thuya-like Japan Cypress

A low growing tree or shrub of pyramidal habit, well furnished with closely set, feathered branches and feathery branchlets. Color of foliage glaucous green, silvered underneath. A very beautiful and ornamental tree, which may always be employed with advantage for planting among shrubbery, and for winter bedding. Succeeds best in a moist situation.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea.

RETINISPOKA LYCOPODIODES

A unique low-growing tree or shrub, of spreading habit and irregular outline, furnished with numerous contorted and flattened branchlets. The foliage is of a rich, deep green color, which it retains throughout the winter. Resembles much the *Lycopodium*.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$7.50 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 to \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 to \$1.75 ea.

RETINISPOKA OBTUSA

A tall growing tree with a straight, erect, tapering trunk, reaching, in its native forests, a height of 60 to 100 feet, and a diameter of 4 feet near the ground. It is the strongest grower of the *Retinispora* family, and forms a handsome specimen. The branches are numerous and spreading, the lower ones decumbent, giving the tree a very graceful appearance. The foliage is fern-like and of a clear, pretty, green color. This variety is considered one of the most useful of the *Retinisporas*.

5 to 6 ft., heavy, tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$7.50 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 to \$4.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 to \$3.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 ea.

RETINISPOKA OBTUSA AUREA

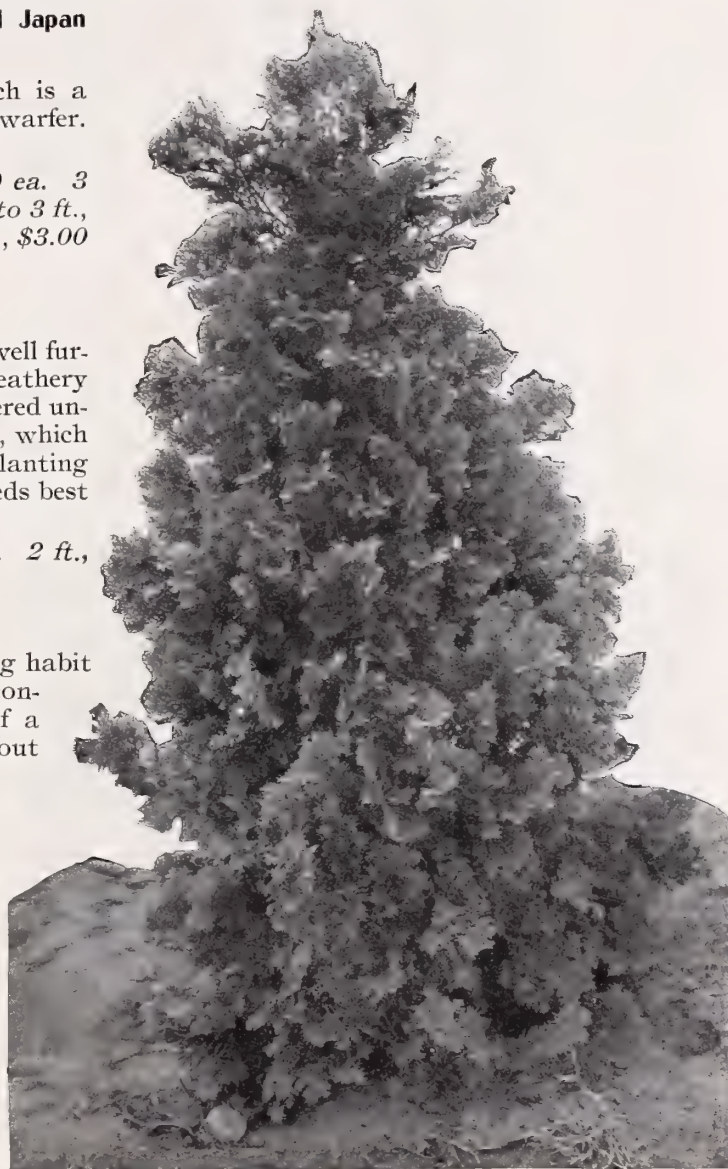
Identical with the *Obtusa* except in color, which is of a rich, deep, golden yellow, particularly marked during the growing season. One of the most striking colored conifers in cultivation.

6 ft., extra heavy, tr. 4 t., \$6.00 to \$7.50 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.50 to \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 to \$4.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$3.00 to \$3.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea.

RETINISPOKA OBTUSA NANA. Dwarf Obtuse-Leaved Japan Cypress

This is the dwarfst of the *Retinispora* family, forming a bushy specimen, with a stem much divided near the ground into numerous erect and sub-erect slender branches. The foliage is very dense and short, and of extremely deep, rich, dark green color. One of the best where a dwarf tree is required.

5 ft., tr. 5 t., \$5.00 to \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 to \$4.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 to \$3.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea.



RETINISPOKA OBTUSA NANA
Dwarf Obtuse-Leaved Japan Cypress



RETINISPORA PLUMOSA—Formal Sheared Specimen

RETINISPORA OBTUSA NANA AUREA

Very similar in habit to *R. obtusa nana*, the color being a rich, bright yellow. Very scarce and difficult to get.

5 ft., tr. 5 t., \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea.
3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$3.50 ea.

RETINISPORA OBTUSA COMPACTA

A robust growing dwarf form, with a stem much divided at the base and the branches more crowded and dense than in the other members of the species. Color of the foliage very similar to that of *Retinispora obtusa*.

4 ft., extra fine form, tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$6.00 ea.
3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 3 t.,
\$2.00 to \$2.50 ea. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 to
\$1.50 ea.

RETINISPORA OBTUSA GRACILIS

A beautiful pyramidal tree, with spreading branches elongated at their extremities with slender, pendulous stems, furnished with short branchlets which are clothed with foliage of a bright, clear green. One of the most graceful and attractive of the *Obtusa* varieties.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 4 t.,
\$4.50 to \$5.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 to \$3.50
ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea.

RETINISPORA OBTUSA GRACILIS AUREA

Identical with *R. obtusa gracilis*, save that the foliage is a clear, bright yellow. Very effective.

5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$6.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 4 t.,
\$4.50 to \$5.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 to \$3.50
ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea.

RETINISPORA PISIFERA. Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress

A more open grower, and readily distinguished from *Retinispora obtusa* by the feathery appearance of its foliage. The trunk is regularly furnished with spreading branches, which are pendulous at the ends. The light green foliage is very feathery and glaucous underneath. This variety is the most common cypress in Japan, where it is frequently found in great abundance in the native forests. A distinct and useful variety.

6 ft., very heavy, tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$8.00 ea.
5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 to \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t.,
\$2.50 to \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 to \$2.00
ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 to \$1.50 ea.



RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA

RETINISPORA PISIFERA AUREA. Golden Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress

Identical in habit with *Retinispora pisifera*, of which it is a variety, except that the whole of its foliage and young growth is of a rich, golden yellow, the new growth being extremely striking. A very popular, distinct variety.

6 ft., very heavy, tr. 4 t., \$5. to \$8.00 ea. 5 ft., \$3.50 to \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00 ea. 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50 ea.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA

A dense, medium growing, heavily branched tree, with light green foliage which is glaucous underneath. The Plumosa varieties are generally of moderate growth, and stand shearing well. They are particularly useful for hedges and bedding; also as specimens for lawn decoration, as their feathery branchlets and the richly colored foliage give them a beautiful appearance in garden decoration. They are among the best conifers for use in formal gardens, also for winter bedding as well as permanent planting.

6 ft., extra heavy, tr. 5 t., \$6.00 to \$10.00 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 to \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 to \$3.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 to \$1.50 ea.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA

A very distinct variation from the above, with the shoots and younger foliage of a light golden yellow, which changes to green as the season advances, to be succeeded again the following season by the renewal of the yellow growth. A very distinct variety, and especially desirable for use as a specimen or for dwarf hedges, also for winter bedding.

6 ft., extra heavy, tr. 5 t., \$6.00 to \$10.00 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 to \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 to \$3.50 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 to \$1.50 ea.

RETINISPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII. Squarrosa-Leaved Japan Cypress

Considered one of the choicest lawn trees in existence. It is of a low, dense growth, often forming large bushes with well defined outlines. The foliage is of a light, glaucous green, suffused with a tint of almost silvery whiteness, which gives the plant a very soft and beautiful silvery blue appearance. It is an extremely beautiful conifer, and should be included in the choicest collections.

6 ft., extra heavy, tr. 5 t., \$6.00 to \$10.00 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.50 to \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.00 to \$2.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea. 1½ ft., 75c. to \$1.00 ea.

RETINISPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII SULFUREA

A form of *Retinispora squarrosa* with yellow foliage; very distinct and pleasing.

3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 to \$3.00 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 to \$1.50 ea.

RETINISPORA SIEBOLDI

A small, compact, formal growing evergreen, with light, glaucous green foliage which much resembles that of *Retinispora ericoides*, but which turns to a rich, deep purple during the winter time, forming a delightful contrast to the thicker foliaged sorts. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet and should be given a sheltered situation, as it is sometimes injured in exposed localities.

2 to 2½ ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 to \$3.00 ea. 1½ to 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.50 to \$1.75 ea.

TAXUS—Yew

Rather slow growing, semi-dwarf, bushy evergreens, that are well adapted for planting in the vicinity of buildings, and for use in formal gardening. The varieties of the Yew suitable for American planting are natives of the Islands of Great Britain, and form part of that country's pre-historic forests, being found among the buried forests in company with the bones of elephants, rhinoceros, and other pre-historic animals. The Yew family is confined to the limits of the Temperate Zone in the Northern Hemisphere, and is generally sparingly distributed. It does not form continuous forests like other conifers, and is generally found mixed with other trees, usually preferring elevated situations, sometimes at altitudes of four to five thousand feet. It is frequently found as a solitary specimen growing on the English Downs, forming a conspicuous object in the landscape. In its native habitat it frequents the northern slopes of rising ground, and is frequently protected by the shade of deciduous trees, which is an indication of the locations that should be chosen for planting the Yew in this country. In America most of the European varieties of the Yew have a reputation of being somewhat tender, and that is probably due to their being planted in improper locations. Therefore, whenever the Yew is used in northern latitudes, it should be planted upon a northern slope, protected from the west, northwest and north in such manner as to keep off the fierce wintry winds, and it should also have the protection of other trees upon the south and southwest in order to exclude the rays of the July and August sun, which frequently does more damage than the winter weather. The varieties offered herein are the hardiest known, and are usually good growers, attractive, and succeed well in most soils when planted in proper situations.

TAXUS BACCATA. English Yew

A rather dense, low growing, thickly branched tree, rarely exceeding 40 feet in height; well furnished with dark green foliage, and presenting a rather peaked or pointed sky-line in its younger state, becoming rounding at maturity. It has a short, very thick trunk, which divides, or sends out numerous branches, but a short distance above the ground. The foliage is very dark, shining green and very persistent. It bears an abundant crop of bright scarlet berries. It is usually of slow growth, but in favorable situations attains a height of six to eight feet in ten years, and of fifteen feet and upward in twenty years. It continues growing for fully one hundred years, becoming at the end of that time comparatively stationary, but lives for centuries. During many generations it has been largely used for planting in British cemeteries, and the largest and most venerable specimens in existence are found in English churchyards and in the vicinity of old priories and abbeys. In some instances there are village traditions among the inhabitants, that the ancient churches were built by the side of the Yew, and not the Yew planted by the church. There are many ancient and venerable Yews still in a state of preservation throughout England, some of them being said to be over one thousand years old, having reached a height of upward of sixty feet, with trunks seven to twelve feet in diameter. Veitch mentions one especially venerable tree in the churchyard of Darley, in Derbyshire, the trunk of which is thirty feet in circumference, or about ten feet in diameter, and which is believed to be upward of 1250 years old. The Yew plays a prominent part in the early history of England, supplying the material from which the bows used by the archers were made. It was so highly esteemed that many statutes were passed providing for the planting and preservation of Yews, to the end that a sufficiency of Yew wood for bows might be insured. The Yew bow frequently played an important part in changing the trend of the fortunes of several of the English kings, it having been used in the assassinations of King Harold at Hastings, of William the Red in the New Forest, and of Richard the Lion-Hearted at Châlons in France, and the battles of Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt were won chiefly by the Yew bow. It is perhaps more largely used in English gardening than any other evergreen tree, its use dating back to the early part of the 16th century, and was first introduced for the formation of hedges and other purposes of utility. It was once extensively used in topiary work, for fashioning into geometric figures, also into figures of beasts, birds and other shapes. Many of the older gardens were filled with grotesquely formed trees. It stands shearing well and can be formed into almost any shape desired.



TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA—Hibernica, or Irish Yew

5 to 6 ft., heavy sheared specimens, \$5.00 to \$7.50 ea. 4 to 4½ ft., heavy sheared specimens, \$4.00 to \$5.00 ea. 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.00 to \$3.50 ea. 3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00 ea.

TAXUS BACCATA ELEGANTISSIMA. Golden English Yew

A variety of dense, compact habit, with foliage striped with straw color, sometimes with a whitish tinge. The variegation is quite constant. It is useful and highly ornamental, and so far as known is the hardiest of the English Yews.

5 to 6 ft., sheared specimens, \$6.00 to \$7.50 ea. 4 to 4½ ft., sheared specimens, \$4.50 to \$5.00 ea. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 to \$4.00 ea. 3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00 ea.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA. Hibernica, or Irish Yew

A very distinct, slow growing, upright evergreen, readily distinguished from the common Baccata by the upright mode of growth, and the deep color of the foliage. It forms a dense shrub closely covered with long, blackish green, glossy foliage. In the fall it is well set with a profusion of bright red berries. One of the most desirable of the Yew family, and generally hardy in protected situations.

4½ to 6 ft., \$6.00 to \$7.50 ea. 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.00 to \$4.50 ea. 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50 ea.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA AUREA. Golden Irish Yew

Identical in habit with the common Irish Yew, but with the foliage margined with a rich golden yellow, the young growth and leaves being a deep golden yellow. A striking and beautiful variety. Needs a sheltered situation protected from the winter's gales and the intense midsummer sun.

4 to 4½ ft., \$5.00 to \$6.00 ea. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 to \$4.00 ea.

THUYA—The Arbor Vitæ

The Arbor vitæ, including the Biotas, comprise a number of various forms of evergreens that are extremely useful and are widely planted throughout the United States. They are rapid, very neat, compact growers. and all forms transplant readily. The foliage, of many varieties, is very brightly colored, particularly the young growth in early summer, and these are used in many different ways by landscape gardeners—in groups, hedges, screens, bedding, and for park and lawn specimens. The smaller plants are also largely used for window boxes for winter decorations. The American species—*Thuya occidentalis*, and its varieties—are the hardiest; they are more rapid and stronger growers than the Oriental or Eastern species, and are more generally used by American planters. The Oriental species are, however, so neat in habit, and the foliage of such unique forms, that they are well worth the care and protection necessary to carry them through our Northern winters. The American Arbor vitæ—*Thuya occidentalis*—is probably the best evergreen we have for tall hedges and wind-breaks, and is more largely used for that purpose than many other evergreens.

THUYA COLUMBIANA

Six feet. A moderate sized, elegant tree, with bright green foliage which is tipped throughout with creamy white. It holds its color throughout the season and is considered one of the best evergreens of its class.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS UMBRACULIFERA

Two feet. A new globe-formed variety of the Siberian type, with rich, glossy, dark green foliage that holds its color evenly throughout the season. The hardiest of the dwarf Arbor vitæ and particularly desirable.

3 to 3½ ft., \$4.50 ea., \$40.00 per 10.
Fine plants, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 ea.,
\$20.00 per 10. 18 in. to 2 ft., \$1.50
ea., \$12.50 per 10.

BIOTA JAPONICA FILIFORMIS

A novel variety from Japan. Foliage thread-like; habit compact; a very striking, distinct novelty that is bound to be come a great favorite wherever it will succeed. Particularly adapted to cemetery work and also for formal gardening. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Fine plants, 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 to
\$1.50 ea.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS. American Arbor vitæ

A very erect, rapid grower of conical habit, absolutely hardy. The foliage is of a light green color, flat and handsomely formed. Among the best of our native evergreens for either single specimens, or for screen or hedge work.

Fine, strong plants, 3 to 4 ft., tr. 3 t.,
\$1.00 ea., \$8.50 per 10. 5 to 6 ft., tr.
3 t., \$2.50 ea., \$22.50 per 10. 7 to
8 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea., \$40.00 per 10.
Extra selected, formed specimens, 4 to
5 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 to \$5.00 ea.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS COMPACTA

A very dwarf, compact growing, densely branched variety that assumes a charming oval form. The foliage is exceedingly dense and richly colored. Much used in planting evergreen beds and borders, or for small lawns; also cemetery and house decoration.

Fine plants, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00 ea., \$17.50 per 10. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 12 to 18 in.
50c. ea., \$3.00 per 10.



AVENUE OF ARBOR VITÆ

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA. Globe Arbor vitæ

Forms a very pretty dwarf, dense, round head; requires no shearing. The foliage is of a distinct shade of green, and the plant is entirely hardy and exceptionally desirable for formal work.

18 in. to 2 ft., 75c. ea. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GEO. PEABODY (Lutea). Golden Arbor vitæ

A very neat, hardy, rapid growing dwarf, pyramidal formed variety, well furnished with foliage of a clear yellow, which is the brightest and most permanent in color of all the fancy colored Arbor vitæ. It is one of the handsomest of the golden tinted conifers, and is largely used, as it contrasts finely with evergreens bearing darker foliage.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$5.00 ea., \$40.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$4.00 ea., \$30.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$8.00 per 10. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea. \$6.00 per 10.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYI. Hovey's Golden Arbor vitæ

A very compact, globular growing variety, with rich, golden foliage. Absolutely hardy, and considered one of the best hardy American seedling Arbor vitæ.

3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.25 ea., \$10.00 per 10. 1½ ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$8.50 per 10.



THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS. Pyramidal Arbor vitæ

A hardy, vigorous grower, forming a compact column of dense, dark green foliage. This is one of the best Conifers for ornamental grouping, as its deep green color and upright pyramidal form render it conspicuous in all locations.

7 to 8 ft., tr. 4 t., \$4.00 ea., \$30.00 per 10. 5 to 6 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 ea., \$25.00 per 10. 4 to 4½ ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea., \$20.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$8.50 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 1½ ft., tr., 50c. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS SIBIRICA. Siberian Arbor vitæ

This is one of the best and most useful of the Arbor vitæ for American planting, especially in the Northern States, as it is the hardiest of the species, and is considered exceptionally valuable for cold climates. It forms a beautiful, compact, shapely specimen without shearing, but it will endure almost any amount of training. The foliage is very full and heavy, and of a peculiar, dark green color throughout the year. It is in great demand for all sorts of ornamental work, and is fully as largely used as the American Arbor vitæ.

5½ to 6 ft., tr. 4 t., \$7.50 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 ea. 4 ft., tr., 4 t., extra, \$4.00 ea., \$35.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$8.50 per 10.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PUMILA. Tom Thumb Arbor vitæ

A very pretty dwarf form, with dense, heath-like foliage. It is of slow growth, and is considered particularly valuable for decorating in small gardens, cemetery lots, etc., and is also largely used for low evergreen hedges.

12 to 18 in., 75c. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 ea., \$8.50 per 10.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA

A pyramidal growing variety which is more erect than *B. aurea*; originated in the Southern States. The foliage is of an intense golden color, which changes to a metallic, bronzy yellow during the winter. One of the most striking of the Arbor vitæ.

12 to 18 in., 75c. ea., \$6.00 per 10.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS COMPACTA

Compact, formal growing variety, with striking, bronzy green foliage.

12 to 18 in., 75c. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 ea., \$20.00 per 10.

BIOTA (THUYA) ORIENTALIS. *Biota aurea* Nana

A very dwarf, compact growing, formal variety of *B. orientalis*, that originated in the Southern States. It is the most popular of the *Biota* family, and is a perfect gem for use in small gardens or cemetery lots. The foliage is a bright golden yellow during the summer time, turning to a rich, bronzy yellow during the winter. It makes a perfectly compact, formal plant, 2½ to 3½ feet in height.

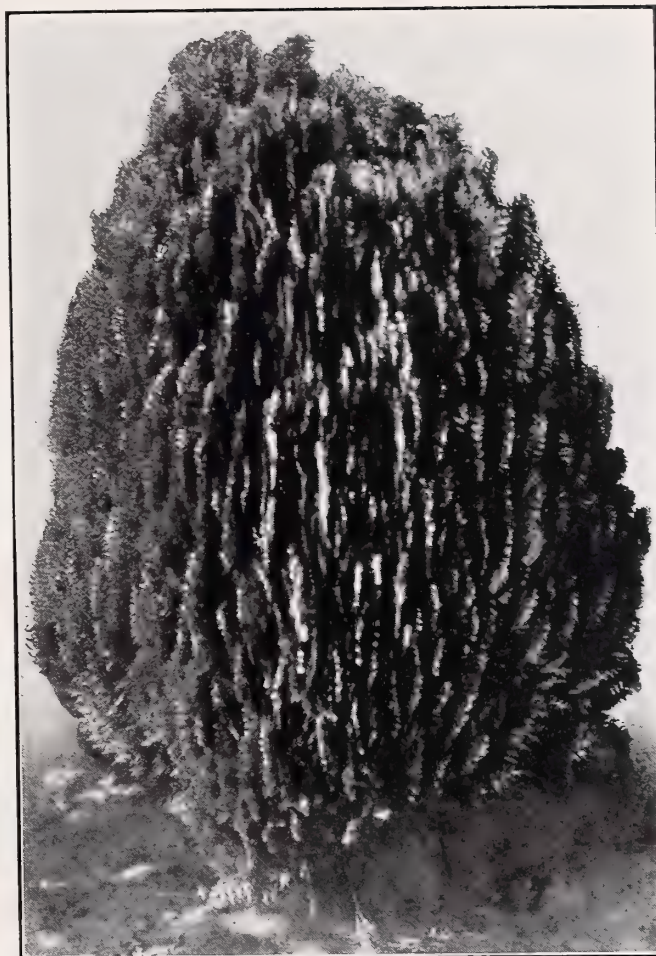
12 to 18 in., 75c. ea., \$6.00 per 10. Perfect specimens, 3 ft. high by 2 ft. diam., \$5.00 ea.

TSUGA—The Hemlock

A limited sub-family of the Firs, comprising but a few species which are cultivated for ornamental purposes. No evergreen surpasses the Hemlock for general usefulness in ornamental planting. It is of rapid growth, absolutely hardy, and generally transplanted easily. The fine, feathery foliage and graceful habit render it a general favorite for ornamental work.

TSUGA CANADENSIS. Canadian Hemlock, or The Hemlock Spruce

This is the best known of the Hemlock family and is one of our finest native conifers, forming vast forests throughout Canada, bordering the Great Lakes, and throughout the eastern portion of the United States, as far south as the extreme limits of the Alleghenies. In its younger stages it forms a graceful, pyramidal tree with pendulous, delicate branches. The foliage is light, feathery, and of a beautiful, dark green color. Most valuable in any situation where an evergreen



BIOTA AUREA NANA

is required, not only for specimens, but for mass planting, and particularly valuable for hedges and wind-breaks.

6 ft. high by 5 ft. diam., perfect pyramids, clipped, tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$7.50 ea. 4 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., perfect pyramids, clipped, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 to \$5.00 ea. 4 ft. high, natural growth, tr. 4 t., \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea. 3 ft. high, natural growth, tr. 3 t., \$1.00 to \$1.25 ea. 2 ft. high, natural growth, tr. 2 t., 35c. to 50c. ea.

TSUGA CAROLINIANA. Carolina, or Southern Hemlock

A distinct variation of the *canadensis*, of which it is a variety. Quite pyramidal in growth, with dense, feathery, dark green foliage. A rapid growing tree of marked character.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.00 to \$5.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.25 to \$1.50 ea. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 75c. to \$1.00 ea. 1½ ft. tr. 2 t., 50c. ea.



TSUGA CANADENSIS



A NATURALLY ARRANGED BANK OF RHODODENDRONS

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

This unique section of hardy shrubs hold their foliage throughout the year, and many varieties add much to the landscape in the way of magnificent masses of bloom. They are considered necessary adjuncts to all garden and lawn planting, and are much used for massing in the vicinity of buildings, as well as for covering rocky slopes and edging woodland plantings. Some of the varieties, such as the Boxwood, are particularly desirable on account of their evergreen foliage, and are much used for formal specimens as well as for formal hedges. The Azaleas and Rhododendrons are two of the most magnificent families of shrubs belonging to this section, and are usually grown or grouped together, vying with each other in their wealth of splendid bloom. Their period of blooming in May and June marks an eventful epoch in the season's display of brilliantly colored flowers. The Azaleas, Kalmias and Rhododendrons are particularly adapted for planting together, the brilliant flowers of the Azaleas showing finely against the dark green background of the masses of Rhododendron foliage.

RHODODENDRONS

The Rhododendron is, without question, the most beautiful species of broad-leaved evergreen that will succeed under the average climatic conditions of the Northern States. While many of the varieties are not sufficiently hardy for general use in northern latitudes, there are, fortunately, several native American species which, with their hybrids, form a most interesting class of plants and are suitable for general use in all excepting the extreme northern and northwestern states. We refer to the Catawbiense hybrids, the value of which, for decorative purposes, is now fully recognized by all landscape gardeners; they have become very popular, and their use is rapidly increasing. The chief value of the Rhododendrons is that their wealth of magnificently colored flowers are borne during the latter part of May and early June. The Rhododendron is more largely used in English gardens than almost any other shrub, and is usually the principal feature of the finest estates. The hardy American varieties are particularly adapted to planting in sheltered ravines and upon brooksides, where they succeed especially well in the cool, moist soil and shady situations, growing and flowering in grand masses, forming the most distinguished floral feature of the woodland landscape. The magnificent glossy green foliage

adds beauty to the dull winter landscape, contrasting finely with the barrenness of deciduous shrubbery. In choosing a location for planting Rhododendrons, a spot sheltered from the prevailing winds should be selected. The soil should be removed to the depth of about 2½ feet, and the excavation filled in with a mixture of surface soil from some old pasture, and leaf-mould from the woods. Care should be taken that the soil is fine, partaking more of the leaf-mould and sandy loam than of a clay nature. The Rhododendron may be planted any time from early September until the first of November, and as early in the spring as the ground can be worked until well into June. As soon as planted the surface of the bed should be mulched with thoroughly rotted cow manure to a depth of several inches, for the purpose of enriching the soil and to keep the earth moist during the intense heat of summer. Each spring this mulching should be dug into the bed with a garden fork, and it should be renewed during the month of July. It is also beneficial to give the beds a coating of autumn leaves in the fall. The first season after planting, the soil should be watched during the hot season and kept supplied with water.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE

The most striking and highly colored of all of our native varieties; found upon the mountain ranges of New England to the limits of the Southern Alleghenies. The foliage is oblong, of a dark glossy green, and the flowers are produced in large heads in early June. It is the earliest to bloom of the large flowered Rhododendrons, is perfectly hardy, and undoubtedly the best of the family. In the mountains of North Carolina it forms, in connection with *Kalmia latifolia* and *Rhododendron maximum*, the chief feature of the early summer landscape; the ravines and cool slopes of the mountains being literally covered with magnificent sheets of flowers. It is the parent of numerous hardy hybrids.

1½ to 2 ft. high by 1½ to 2 ft. diam., \$1.00 ea., \$8.50 per 10, \$75.00 per 100. 2½ to 3 ft. high by 2½ to 3 ft. diam., \$2.50 ea., \$22.50 per 10, \$200.00 per 100. Extra heavy clumps, 3 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., \$6.00 to \$7.50 ea. Massive clumps, 4 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., \$10.00 to \$12.00 ea.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. Great Laurel

This is one of the hardiest of the species. Found generally throughout the New England and Eastern States to the southernmost limits of the Allegheny Mountains. It is a very strong grower, with glossy green foliage, which takes on a deeper color when growing in shady positions. It is the latest flowering sort, its rosy white or white flowers being borne late in June and early in July. It is a large, strong and more dense grower than *Catawbiense*, and forms more massive clumps.

15 to 18 in. high by 15 to 18 in. diam., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100. 18 to 24 in. high by 18 to 24 in. diam., \$1.25 ea., \$10.00 per 10, \$75.00 per 100. Bushy clumps, extra heavy specimens, 3 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., \$5.00 to \$6.00 ea. Massive clumps, 4 ft. high and upward by 4 ft. diam., \$6.00 to \$10.00 ea.

RHODODENDRON PUNCTATUM

A dwarf growing, slender spreading shrub, with dark green, glabrous foliage, producing an abundance of rose colored, spotted flowers. The earliest of all the Rhododendrons to bloom. Very rare and hard to get.

Fine bushy plants, \$2.50 to \$3.50 ea.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE HYBRIDS

RHODODENDRON ATROSANGUINEUM

A good grower with fine foliage. Large heads of dark scarlet flowers. Well furnished, bushy specimens
18 to 20 in. high by 18 to 20 in. diam., \$3.00 ea.

RHODODENDRON EVERESTIANUM

Compact, close grower, with exceptionally fine foliage. Produces an abundance of large trusses of rosy lilac flowers.

18 to 24 in. high by 18 to 24 in. diam., \$2.50 ea.

RHODODENDRON JAS. BATEMAN

Good grower; fine foliage; large heads of rosy flowers
2 to 2½ ft. high by 18 to 20 in. diam., \$3.00 ea.

RHODODENDRON LADY ARMSTRONG

Good grower, producing an abundance of large heads of pale rose flowers. One of the best sorts.
18 in. to 2 ft. high by 18 in. to 2 ft. diam., \$2.50 ea.

RHODODENDRON MINNIE

Vigorous growing variety, with large heads of blush white flowers blotched with orange spots.
2 ft. high by 2 ft. diam., \$2.00 ea.

RHODODENDRON PURPUREUM ELEGANS

One of the hardiest and best growers, and the best of its color. An abundance of large heads of purple flowers.
2 to 2½ ft. high by 2 to 2½ ft. diam., \$3.00 ea.

RHODODENDRON ROSEUM ELEGANS

This is the best of all of the hybrid Rhododendrons. It is a good grower, with splendid habit and foliage, and literally covered with bright rose flowers.

2½ ft. high by 2½ ft. diam., \$3.00 ea.

RHODODENDRON RUTHERFORD

Strong, bushy grower, well furnished with large heads of bright, purplish pink flowers. Very heavy, well-budded plants.

3 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., \$5.00 ea.

ANDROMEDA JAPONICA**ANDROMEDA JAPONICA**

Very useful plant for bordering beds of Rhododendrons. Well furnished with rich, glossy foliage, and an abundance of pure white flowers in drooping racemes.

Bushy plants, 75 cts. to \$1.00 ea.



BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS—Tree Box,

BUXUS—Boxwood

A perfectly hardy family of broad-leaved evergreens. Quick, dense growers, forming compact, formal specimens much used in Colonial gardens and formal architectural work. The Box stands shearing well, and may be trained into almost any form desired. The Hollanders train them into fantastic shapes, such as imitations of birds, animals, ships, etc. The dwarf variety Suffruticosa is extensively used in forming Box borders.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. Tree Box

Very ornamental, slow growing variety, with small, shining, dark green foliage. One of the most useful varieties. Thrives in any well drained soil, stands all kinds of pruning, and is grown in many forms, the most desirable being

Pyramids, 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$7.50 to \$12.00 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$5.00 to \$6.00 ea. 3 ft., tr. 2 t., \$2.50 to \$3.00 ea. Standards, 3 ft., heavy heads, tr. 4 t., \$4.00 ea. 2½ ft., heavy heads, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 ea. 2 ft., heavy heads, tr. 3 t., \$2.50 ea.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS ARBORESCENS. Great Tree Box

A stronger, more rapid grower than Buxus sempervirens, with border, heavier foliage and an open habit if not pruned. Distinct in habit, the branches assuming a drooping habit in matured specimens.

Heavy pyramids, 6 ft., tr. 4 t., \$6.00 to \$10.00 ea. 5 ft., tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$7.50 ea. 4 ft., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 to \$5.00 ea.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA NANA. Dwarf Box

A very slow growing variety, with small, glossy, dark green foliage. The well known dwarf form so extensively used for Box borders.

Small plants, 6 to 10 in. high, \$15.00 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000.

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS RADICANS. Creeping Euonymus

A prostrate, trailing shrub, very desirable for use in covering rough walls or rocky banks, as the prostrate branches throw roots into the ground along their entire length. The plant is perfectly hardy, of close, compact growth, and densely covered with small, dull green foliage.

1½ to 2 ft., 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA. Variegated Creeping Euonymus

A variety of *Euonymus radicans*, the foliage of which is prettily variegated with creamy white, tinted with light rose, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of deeper rose or purplish pink.

1½ to 2 ft., 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Mountain Laurel (See illustration on back cover.)

Without doubt one of the choicest of American broad-leaved evergreens; grows in the greatest profusion in the southern portions of the Allegheny Mountains, where it attains tree-like proportions and is covered with sheets of bright, rosy white flowers, delicately picked out with carmine dots. The blooms are produced in such profusion as to cause the mountain slopes to look like waving seas of bloom. Under cultivation the plants assume a dense, rounded bushy form. The thick, bright evergreen leaves are particularly and pleasingly conspicuous in winter landscape. The *Kalmia* is perfectly hardy as far north as Maine, and is particularly valuable for massing, for planting as undergrowth in forests, and for use in bordering beds of tall growing *Rhododendrons*. Strong nursery grown plants.

24 in., 75 cts. ea., \$50.00 per 100. 18 in., 50 cts. ea., \$40.00 per 100. 16 in., 25 cts. ea., \$20.00 per 100. 12 in., 15 cts. ea., \$12.50 per 100. Extra heavy clumps, \$2.50 to \$5.00 ea.

HARDY AZALEAS—Japanese Varieties

These are among the most useful of our early spring flowering shrubs, many of the varieties having persistent evergreen foliage. The newer Japanese sorts, such as *Azalea amœna*, *hinondigire* and *narcissiflorum*, are especially valuable, being thoroughly hardy, and producing, during the month of May and the early part of June, a wealth of brilliantly colored flowers which form magnificent contrasts to the deep, glossy green foliage of the *Rhododendron*. Such varieties as *A. amœna* and *A. hinondigire* are densely covered with very brilliantly colored flowers during the blooming season. They are exceptionally useful as an edging to beds of *Rhododendrons*, and are also much grown as specimens. A specimen plant of either of the varieties *A. amœna*, *A. hinondigire* or *A. indica alba*, 4 to 5 feet in diameter, when in full bloom, is a sight not soon forgotten.

AZALEA AMŒNA

A well known variety, of moderately bushy habit. It is thoroughly hardy when planted in proper situations, and covered with a sheet of deep pink flowers during its blooming season, the latter part of May and the early part of June. It is one of the best of the Japanese varieties and is largely used. In many localities it can be made to form a magnificent hedge, as the deep, purplish green foliage, which assumes brilliant, bronzy red tints in the autumn, is fully as rich in effect as the choicest varieties of *Privet* or *Box*, and when covered with its profusion of highly colored blooms, forms a strikingly brilliant object. We have, undoubtedly, the finest and largest collection of the heaviest plants in America. A stock of many thousands to select from. Very strong, bushy plants



AZALEA AMŒNA

three to four times transplanted, which have been growing for a number of years upon our premises.

24 in. diam., \$2.00 ea., \$17.50 per 10. 20 in. diam., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 18 in. diam., \$1.25 ea., \$10.00 per 10. 16 in. diam., \$1.00 ea., \$8.50 per 10. Special prices upon lots of 100 or 1000.

AZALEA HINONDIGIRE

A magnificent variety from Japan. A marked improvement upon *Azalea amoena*, which it resembles somewhat in habit, but seems to be a rather more vigorous grower. The flowers are larger and are more brilliant, the color being a striking shade of bright carmine pink. During the blooming season the plant is so thoroughly covered with the profusion of flowers as to entirely hide the foliage. It is fully as hardy as any of the Azaleas, and we esteem it the best of this section of the Azalea family. We have a large stock of several thousand heavy plants, which have been growing a number of years in our nursery and have been several times transplanted. It is also a fine variety for forcing and is coming into demand as an Easter plant.

24 to 26 in. high by 24 to 30 in. diam., \$4.50 to \$6.00 ea., \$50.00 per 10. 18 to 20 in. high by 18 to 20 in. diam., \$2.50 to \$4.00 ea., \$30.00 per 10. 12 to 16 in. high by 14 to 16 in. diam., \$1.00 to \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10. Special prices upon larger quantities upon application.

AZALEA FUJIMANGO

A variety of the well-known *Azalea indica*. A vigorous grower, with dark, grayish green foliage, producing a profusion of very double, dark lavender flowers. Hardy and easily transplanted.

14 to 16 in. high by 12 in. diam., 75 cts. to \$1.00 ea. 18 to 24 in. high by 18 in. diam., \$1.25 to \$2.50 ea.

**AZALEA INDICA ALBA****AZALEA INDICA ALBA**

A very hardy, free growing variety, with light green foliage and large, snow white flowers. It is a beautiful variety and does exceedingly well when properly acclimated.

Fine plants, 12 to 18 in. high, \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10.

AZALEA LEDERER NARCISSIFLORUM

A Japanese variety of the Nudiflorum type. This is the earliest blooming Azalea that we have, the blooms appearing some little time before the foliage, literally covering the plant with an abundance of very double, decidedly fragrant, delicate lavender flowers. It is exceptionally desirable on account of its early blooming. Strong, heavy plants, grown several years in our nursery, and transplanted several times.

16 in. high by 16 in. diam., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 18 in. high by 18 in. diam., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 20 in. high by 20 in. diam., \$2.00 ea., \$17.50 per 10. 24 in. high by 24 in. diam., \$2.50 to \$3.00 ea., \$25.00 per 10.

AZALEA SCHLIPPENBACCHI

The rarest of all the Japanese Azaleas, found in sparse quantities only on the highest mountain peaks of Japan near the snow line, particularly on Fujimango. Absolutely hardy, somewhat resembling *Azalea Vaseyi*, but with flowers three times the size. The blooms, which measure 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, are of a beautiful, bright, fresh, rose pink, spotted in the center the same as the fancy European Rhododendrons. Very fine plants, that have been growing several years on our premises.

18 in. to 2 ft. high, \$3.50 to \$4.00 ea. 2 ft. high by 2 ft. diam., \$5.00 to \$7.50 ea.

DECIDUOUS AZALEAS—Native Varieties

Neat growing, medium to small sized shrubs, which are very useful for bordering heavy plantings of shrubbery, and especially useful in damp, moist soils and on rocky places. They are moderate growers, producing well-shaped, bushy specimens when properly trained, and are decidedly effective in many situations. They are perfectly hardy, doing well in a variety of localities.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS. White Azalea, or White Wood's Honeysuckle

A rapid growing sort, flowering in June, and bearing a profusion of sweet-scented, white flowers, which are delicately tinted with rose. The foliage colors bright crimson in the autumn.

Strong plants, 14 to 16 in. high by 14 to 16 in. diam., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. Smaller plants, 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

AZALEA LUTEA (Syn. Calendulacea). Flame Azalea, or Red Wood's Honeysuckle—Fiery Azalea

This is the most striking and showy of the native Azaleas. It is an extremely prolific bloomer, the entire plant being covered with a cloud of orange red blooms during the months of May and June.

14 to 16 in. high by 14 to 16 in. diam., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. Smaller plants, 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

AZALEA VASEYI. Southern Azalea, or Pink Wood's Honeysuckle

A moderate grower, forming rather tall, slender bushes. The bright pink to rosy white flowers appear early in April before the foliage, producing a delightfully fresh effect. The foliage turns to rich, bronzy crimson tints in the fall. Strong plants.

2½ to 3 ft. high by 18 in. diam., \$1.00 to \$1.25 ea., \$7.50 per 10. Smaller plants, 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

AZALEA NUDIFLORUM. Pinxter Flower—Wood's Honeysuckle

A moderate growing species, producing an abundance of showy, deep pink flowers in the early part of April and May, while still bare of foliage. Very hardy sort, standing the sun and exposure well.

Strong plants, 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. Smaller plants, 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

AZALEA VISCOSA. White Azalea

A variety commonly found in most of the northern bogs and swamps. It is a late blooming species, producing an abundance of small, white, fragrant flowers during June and early July. It does particularly well in moist situations, and is largely used in connection with *Arborescens* for planting on the borders of streams and ponds, and in bogs and swamps.

Strong plants, 24 in. high, 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. 18 in. high, 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

OTHER DECIDUOUS AZALEAS**AZALEA MOLLIS**

Rather slow growing shrub, producing a profusion of blooms in the early spring, which literally cover every twig and branch. The colors run through various shades of red, yellow, orange and white. The blooms are very large, perfect in form, and borne in dense clusters, resembling somewhat the early Rhododendron. They are perfectly hardy, thriving in any sunny situation. Strong, vigorous, bushy plants, fully acclimated, transplanted several times.

16 by 16 in., 60 cts. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 18 by 18 in., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 20 by 20 in., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 24 by 24 in., \$2.00 ea., \$15.00 per 10.

AZALEA ANTHONY KOSTER

One of the most desirable of the Mollis section. Vigorous, strong grower, producing large bushes which are completely covered with orange-yellow flowers.

Strong plants, 20 to 30 in. high, several times transplanted, 15 to 20 buds, \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea.

AZALEA DAVIESII

This belongs to the hardy Ponticum section, and is one of the best. It is hardy, a good grower, and an exceptionally free bloomer, literally covering itself with its large, creamy white flowers. It is fully as showy in every respect as the well known *Azalea indica alba*, and is probably hardier. We offer strong, vigorous growing plants, grown several years at Queens and fully acclimated.

16 by 16 in., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 18 by 18 in., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 20 by 20 in., \$1.75 to \$2.00 ea.

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER OR MAPLE

ACER COLCHICUM RUBRUM. European Red Maple

A medium sized tree of rather slow growth. Foliage of a rich bright red when young, gradually changing to a deep green as it matures, giving the tree quite a distinct appearance. Rather scarce and choice. Fine specimens, with well-formed dense tops.

9 to 10 ft., cal. 1 to 1½ in., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 each. 10 to 12 ft., cal. 2½ to 3 in., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.

ACER DASycARPUM. Var. Wierii laciniatum. (Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple)

A vigorous, rapid growing tree with long, slender, drooping shoots. A most remarkable, interesting and attractive tree. The long, pendulous branches are furnished with deeply cut foliage, which is abundant, and silvery underneath. It is especially fern-like and delicately cut upon the younger wood. Heavy specimens.

12 to 15 ft., cal. 2½ to 3 in., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.



ACER DASycARPUM. White or Silver-Leaved Maple

A large sized, rapid growing tree of irregular, rounded form, and bright green foliage which is silvery white underneath. A very quick growing, hardy tree; easily transplanted, and one of the most useful where immediate shade is required. Largely used in street and park planting. Fine, splendidly rooted stock.

12 to 14 ft., cal. 2 to 2½ in., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 2½ to 3 in., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10. 14 to 16 ft., cal. 3 to 4 in., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10.

ACER NEGUNDO. Ash-Leaved Maple, or Box Elder

A very rapid growing, irregular, spreading tree, easily transplanted, and producing quick effects. Densely covered with light green foliage, the bark of the young shoots being greenish yellow. Selected specimens.

10 to 12 ft., cal. 1½ in., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 2½ to 3 in., tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10.

ACER PLATANOIDES PURPUREA—Schwedler's Purple Maple—See description, page 39

ACER PLATANOIDES. Norway Maple

One of the best and most largely used of the Maples, succeeding generally everywhere, and particularly valuable as a street tree, or for planting near the sea coast. One of the hardiest and easiest transplanted, producing a large, round headed tree heavily furnished with dense, dark green foliage. The branches are strong and stand rough storms well. One of the richest and best shade trees. Our Norways have all been four times or more transplanted, are growing eight feet apart and have formed very fine tops. The Norway Maple grows exceptionally well on Long Island, and our stock will be found in the very best condition as to vigor of growth, condition of root and form of top. Selected specimens; very straight, smooth trunks, and heavy, well formed tops.

14 to 16 ft., cal. 3 in., heavy tops, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. 16 to 18 ft., cal. 3½ in., extra heavy tops, tr. 4 t., \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. 16 to 18 ft., cal. 4 in., extra heavy tops, tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$6.00 each. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 2½ in., very straight, smooth 7-foot trunks, pyramidal bushy tops, especially trained for avenue planting, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each; a few especially fine specimens, tr. 5 t., \$7.50 to \$10.00 each.

ACER PLATANOIDES PURPUREA (Syn. Schwedleri). Schwedler's Purple Maple

A very striking variety, the young growth and foliage being of a brilliant, purplish crimson color, changing to a deep bronzy or purplish green as the foliage matures. A valuable tree much in demand.

8 to 9 ft., cal. 2 in., straight trunk, \$1.50 each. 10 to 12 ft., cal. 2½ in., \$3.00 each.

ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS. European Sycamore Maple

A rapid growing upright species, with very smooth, grayish bark. Foliage large and striking. Selected specimens, very straight trunks, fine tops.

12 to 14 ft., cal. 2 in., tr. 3 t., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10. 14 to 16 ft., cal. 2½ to 3 in., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. 14 to 16 ft., cal. 3 to 4 in., tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10.

ACER RUBRUM. Red Maple

A medium growing, broad-top tree, which is especially attractive because of the brilliant coloring of the foliage in the fall, furnishing many of the most brilliant orange and scarlet tints seen in our autumn foliage. Tree a rather slow grower, but very desirable.

8 to 9 ft., cal. 1¼ to 1½ in., bushy tops, tr. 4 t., \$1.50 each. 9 to 10 ft., cal. 2 in., heavy bushy tops, tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each. 9 to 10 ft., cal. 2½ in., extra heavy tops, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 each.

ACER SACCHARINUM. Sugar Maple

The most useful of all the Maples, either for timber, street, park or lawn planting. It is a vigorous, straight grower, producing a massive trunk and a well formed oval top. It does especially well planted in lawns, as the roots run deep into the ground and grass grows well even up to the trunk. It thrives in all localities save in swampy ground. The foliage is brilliantly colored in the autumn with various shades of scarlet, yellow and orange. This is the tree from which is produced the favorite maple sugar of New England.

10 to 12 ft., cal. 1½ in., very straight, tr. 3 t., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 2 to 2½ in., very straight, tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 2 to 2½ in., extra selected, tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10. 14 to 16 ft., cal. 2½ to 3 in., extra selected, tr. 4 t., \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10.

ACER SPICATUM. Mountain Maple

A rapid growing shade tree, covered with broad, light green foliage and producing bright red seed pods late in the summer. Makes a good specimen and is particularly valuable in mass planting.

3 to 4 ft., bushy plants, tr. 2 t., 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10. 4 to 4½ ft., extra heavy, tr. 3 t., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per 10. 6 to 8 ft., perfect specimens, tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each.

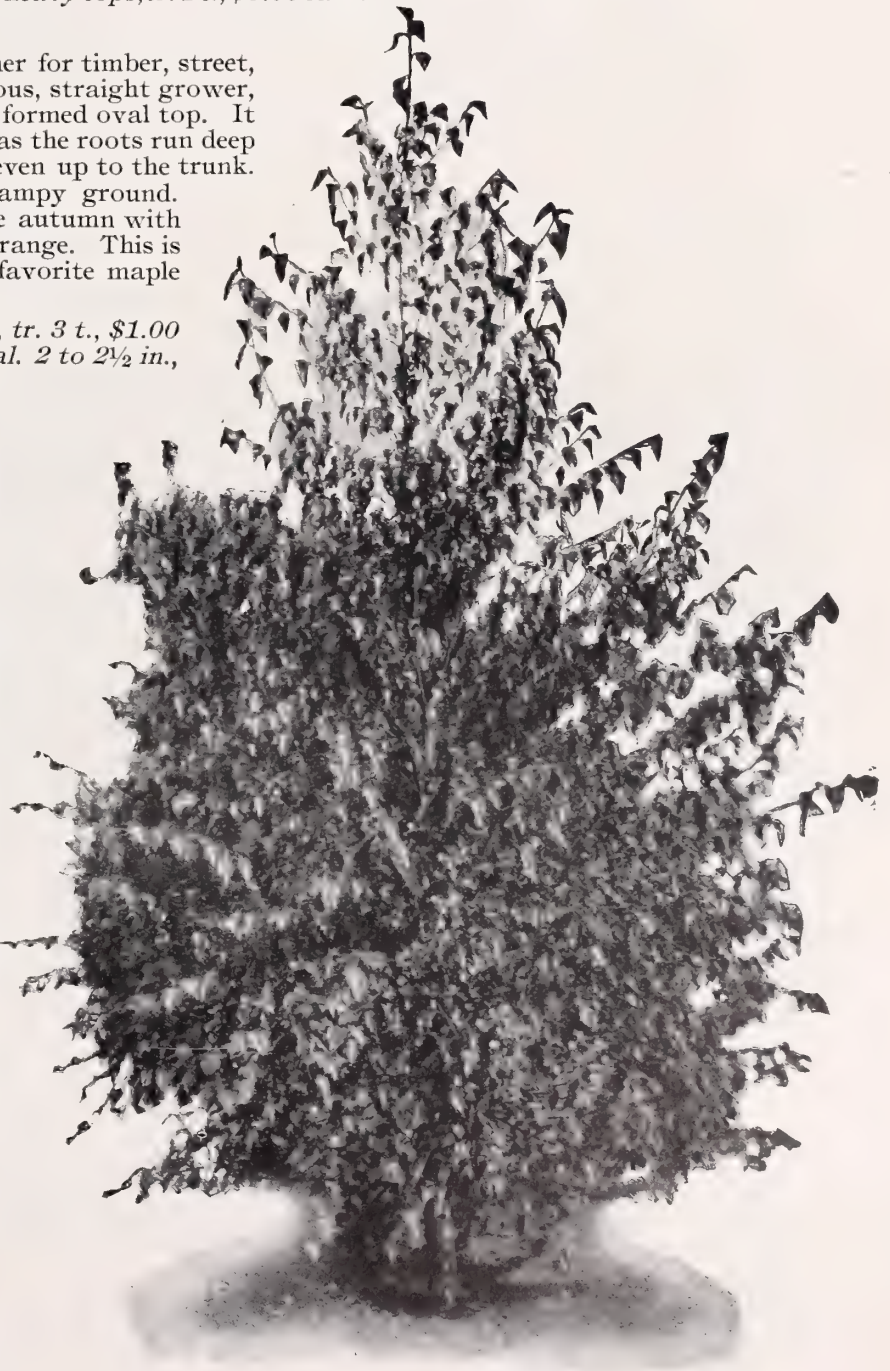
ACER TARTARICUM GINNALA. Tartarian Maple

Well formed shrubby grower, covered with graceful, light green foliage which turns to bright red or nearly scarlet in autumn, producing most brilliant autumnal effects. The tree is quite hardy and may be used in place of Japanese Maples, where these do not do well.

2 to 3 ft., bushy plants, tr. 2 t., 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10. 7 to 8 ft., perfect specimens, tr. 4 t., \$1.50 each.

BETULA—Birch

The Birch thrives in the poorest soil and most exposed situations. They are all rapid growers and much used where immediate effects are desired.

**BETULA ALBA**

European White Weeping Birch—See page 40

BETULA ALBA. European White Weeping Birch

An elegant, rapid growing, slender branched pyramidal tree. When young, the growth is quite erect, but after the tree has reached some size the growth becomes drooping, producing an effective, elegant, weeping habit. We have an especially fine stock of this birch. Having been planted 6 to 8 feet apart, the trees have grown into perfect symmetrical pyramids, completely furnished to the ground. All have been three times transplanted.

8 to 9 ft., spread of top, 4 ft., perfect pyramids, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. 9 to 10 ft., spread of top 5 ft., perfect pyramids, \$1.75 to \$2.00 each. 10 to 12 ft., spread of top 6 ft., perfect pyramids, tr. 4 t., \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

BETULA LUTEA. Yellow Birch

A handsome tree of pyramidal form and rapid growth; considered one of the valuable timber trees of the Northern States. Foliage bright green and very downy underneath.

12 to 15 ft., spread of top 5 to 6 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 each, perfect pyramids furnished to the ground; 5 to 6 ft., well-formed pyramids, 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10.

BETULA NIGRA (Syn. Rubra). Red Birch or Black Birch

A very quick growing, densely branched tree, of a slender, graceful habit. As the trees advance in growth, the bark becomes much torn and ragged. One of the handsomest birches, that thrives in moist situations, and is particularly valuable for planting upon the shores of streams and ponds, as it will stand inundation without injury.

6 to 8 ft., well-furnished bushy clumps, tr. 4 t., \$1.00 each. 12 to 15 ft., tops 6 ft. spread, well furnished, tr. 4 t., \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. 5 to 6 ft., well-formed pyramids, 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10.



CATALPA BUNGEI

CATALPA**CATALPA BUNGEI**

A rapid growing, very formal tree, usually grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet high, and used as a standard. Especially useful in formal work.

5 ft., straight stems, heavy 3-year heads, tr. 3 t., \$3.00 each. 6 ft., straight stems, heavy 4-year heads, tr. 4 t., \$5.00 each. 7 ft., straight stems, heavy 1-year heads, tr. 3. t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Western Catalpa

A very rapid growing, fine, hardy tree, with very large, broad, glossy foliage. A fine hardy sort. One of the most rapid growing trees that we have, and especially useful for forests or ornamental planting where quick effects are desired.

8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10.

BETULA Papyrifera. Paper or Canoe Bark Birch

Vigorous, upright grower with broad foliage. As the tree matures the bark becomes pure white. It is one of the most noticeable trees in our native landscape, and succeeds generally in all sections.

12 to 15 ft., tops 6 ft. spread, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.

CARPINUS—Hornbeam**CARPINUS AMERICANA (Syn. Caroliniana). American Hornbeam**

A dense growing, round headed, hardy, ornamental tree. The foliage, resembling the Beech, is light green in color, turning to bronzy yellow in autumn, and hanging to the tree well through the winter. Does well in dry, rocky situations; also in shady localities, and is very useful for hedges.

3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per 10. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10

CERCIS**CERCIS CANADENSIS. Redbud or American Judas**

One of the earliest flowering of our native trees, bearing clusters of deep pink flowers all along the branches, before the large, heart-shaped, dark green, leathery foliage appears in the spring. A rapid growing, round headed tree, forming a feature in the early spring landscape.

3 to 4 ft., bushy, tr. 2 t., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

CLADRASTIS**CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA (Syn. *Virgilia lutea*). Yellow Wood**

A graceful, beautiful, round headed lawn tree, covered with white, sweet scented flowers in June.

8 to 9 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

CYPRESS**C. TAXODIUM DISTICHUM. Deciduous Cypress**

A magnificent tree, pyramidal in form in its young state, but eventually assuming a broad topped arched form. The bark is smooth, of a light brown, and the foliage is of a brilliant green and feathery appearance. A very ornamental tree, and should be generally used.

Young plants, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



FAGUS FERRUGINEA
American Beech - See page 42

FAGUS—Beech**FAGUS SYLVATICA (Var. *Purpurea*). Purple Beech**

A very hardy, long-lived shade tree, growing somewhat slowly at first, but a rapid grower after it is well established. The young foliage is of a bright, rich, glossy, purplish color, contrasting sharply when planted so as to stand in relief against green foliage trees. The Beeches are attacked by but very few insects, and are considered among the most useful of our American trees. This is one of the most ornamental and effective trees that can be introduced into a landscape, but requires care in transplanting. The roots should never be exposed to any great extent, as they are extremely sensitive.



FAGUS SYLVATICA—Purple Beech

4 to 6 ft., pyramids, tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. 7 to 9 ft., by 5 ft. spread, tr. 4 t., \$5.00 to \$7.50 each.

FAGUS FERRUGINEA. American Beech

A symmetrical, majestic, exceptionally handsome tree. One of the best of our native trees, and adapted for avenue and lawn use. It makes excellent screens and covers. The bark is smooth and striking in appearance, forming one of the most attractive features of our midwinter landscapes. One of the longest lived, and most desirable of our native American trees.

10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., tr. 4 t., \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10. 6 to 8 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. cal., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10. 3 to 4 ft., pyramids, \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10. Young plants, 24 to 30 in., 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10. \$15.00 per 100.

FRAXINUS—Ash

Vigorous growing, large, round, open headed trees. Very effective where dense shade is not desired. Valuable timber trees.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA. American White Ash

A first class shade and ornamental tree, thriving in any good soil. A rapid grower, producing a straight, clean trunk with a broad, round head. In its young state the foliage is of a bright, mellow green.

12 to 14 ft., cal. 2 in., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. 14 to 16 ft., cal. 2½ in., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. Flowering Ash

A medium growing, well formed tree. Foliage dark grayish green. Bears large panicles of fragrant white flowers the latter part of June.

9 to 10 ft., cal. 2 to 2½ in., heavy tops, tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each.

FRAXINUS PENDULA. Weeping Ash

Slow grower, forming a round, spreading top when grafted on tall stems.

8 to 10 ft., cal. 2 in., fine tops, tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each.

FRAXINUS QUADRANGULATA. Quadrangular Ash. Blue Ash

A vigorous growing tree, the younger branches of which grow in a curious quadrangular shape.

7 to 9 ft., cal. 1¼ in., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10. 8 to 10 ft., cal. 1½ in., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

FRAXINUS VIRIDIS. American Green Ash

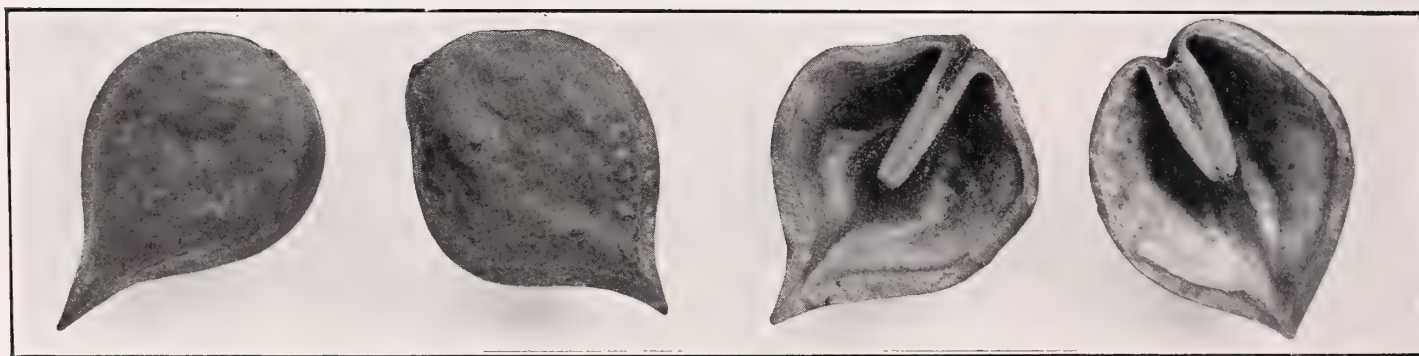
Foliage much brighter than the White Ash. Good grower in rich soils, with a full head and very thick trunk.

12 to 14 ft., cal. 2 in., tr. 4 t., \$1.50 each. 14 to 15 ft., cal. 2½ in., tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each.

GYMNOCLADUS**GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee Tree**

A very ornamental, irregular growing, open topped tree; foliage very large, broad and feathery, bluish green in color. The white flowers borne in racemes are followed by long, brown pods. Branches twigless, making a very picturesque tree.

9 to 10 ft., cal. 1½ in., tr. 4., \$1.50 each, \$10 per 10.



JAPANESE WALNUTS—Showing Exterior and Interior

JUGLANS—Walnut**JUGLANS MAX CORDIFORMIS. Japan Walnut**

Vigorous growing, large, open headed, spreading tree, semi-dwarf in habit. The nuts, which are produced in great abundance, are borne in long racemes, somewhat like a bunch of grapes. This is a picturesque, hardy, rugged, rapid growing tree. The foliage is broad and fern-like. It is one of the most distinct of the Japanese deciduous trees. There are a number of hybrids between this variety and Juglans Sieboldi. The nuts of the Max Cordiformis are thin shelled, heart shaped, easily cracked, and the meats fall readily from the shells; while the Sieboldi are round, thick shelled, difficult to crack, and it is very difficult to separate the meat from the shells. The nuts of the Japanese Walnut resemble in richness of flavor the American Butternut, but the meats are much more easily extracted. A tree of great character and well worthy of planting on American lawns. All of our trees have been raised from selected seed, and can be depended upon as being the true Max Cordiformis.

16 to 24 in., tr., 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100. 5 to 6 ft., cal. 1¼ to 1½ in., tr. 2 t., 75 cts. each, \$5.00 per 10. 8 to 12 ft., cal. 2 to 2½ in., tr. 4 t., \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Specimen bearing trees, 16 ft. high, 6 in. cal., with spreading tops 16 to 20 ft. in diameter, tr. 6 t., \$25.00 each.

JUGLANS REGIA. Persian or English Walnut

The well-known English walnut of commerce. Fine trees.

2½ to 3½ ft., tr., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

KOELREUTERIA**KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA. Varnish Tree**

A fine, low growing, well branched tree from China, with glossy, fern-like foliage, bearing large panicles of brilliant golden flowers in July, which are followed by curious bladder-like seed pods. The growth is neat, the foliage is of an attractive, glossy, dark green color during summer, changing to rich crimson and yellow tints in autumn. A very satisfactory tree, worthy of extensive planting.

4 to 6 ft., bushy, tr. 3 t., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per 10. 8 to 10 ft., bushy, tr. 4 t., \$1.50 each.

LIRIODENDRON**LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree**

One of the largest and most rapid growing of our native forest trees, attaining a diameter of 3 to 6 feet, and a height of upward of 100 feet in the mountains of West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The branches are spreading; the curiously shaped leaves are very large, of a glossy deep green. The large tulip shaped flowers, of a greenish yellow blotched with orange, appear early in June, followed by curiously shaped seed vessels in the autumn. An excellent and unique tree for street, lawn and park planting. Somewhat difficult to move, requiring frequent root pruning to prepare for transplanting.

10 to 12 ft., cal. 2¼ to 2½ in., very heavy tops, tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10. 9 to 10 ft., cal. 2 in., very heavy tops, tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.

LIQUIDAMBAR**LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. Sweet Gum**

A splendid tree of rapid growth; foliage resembles the Maple, but is star shaped, and tree of a decided pyramidal growth. Leaves a beautiful glossy green, changing to deep, bronzy crimson in autumn. A decidedly handsome tree at all seasons, and particularly striking during the fall months.

2 ft., bushy pyramids, tr. 2 t., 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per 10. 3 ft., bushy pyramids, tr. 2 t., 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10. 6 ft., bushy pyramids, tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. 8 ft., bushy pyramids, tr. 3 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.

MORUS—Mulberry**MORUS ALBA TATARICA PENDULA. Teas' Weeping Mulberry**

Unquestionably one of the best growing, most hardy, as well as most ornamental of any weeping tree. It forms a very formal round top from which the long slender branches droop gracefully to the ground. The foliage is deeply lobed and of a pleasing light green color. Bears abundant crops of reddish purple fruits which persist throughout the summer.

Fine, strong 4-year heads, \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10. A few extra heavy specimens, with tops 4 to 6 ft. in diameter, \$5.00 to \$10.00 each.



LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA—Sweet Gum

MAGNOLIA—Native Sorts

Very striking trees, used in street, park and lawn planting. Very large, heavy foliage, showy flowers and striking fruits. Exceptionally valuable. Hardy in almost all situations.



MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA—Cucumber Tree

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA. Cucumber Tree

Fine pyramidal tree, producing an abundant crop of yellowish white flowers in June. The small cucumber-like fruit changes to a deep scarlet upon ripening.

6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

MAGNOLIA FRASERI. Fraser's Magnolia

A pyramidal, slender growing tree, with broad green foliage. Flowers sweet-scented, yellowish white, succeeded by rose colored, cucumber-like fruit.

2 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA. Umbrella Tree

A strong growing, open-headed tree, with very large, leaves, 18 to 24 inches in length. Large flowers in June, followed by oblong bright rose colored fruit.

Fine specimens, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10.

Extra heavy, well-branched specimens, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per 10.

MAGNOLIA ALEXANDRINA. Alexander's Magnolia

Resembles Magnolia Soulangiana, color of flowers nearly identical; blooms about a week earlier.

3 to 4 ft., well-furnished pyramids, \$2.50 each. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. Soulange's Magnolia

A vigorous, hardy grower; flowers white, cup shaped, pink inside; blooms early in April. One of the best Magnolias for lawn planting.

3 to 4 ft., well-furnished pyramids, \$2.50 each. 5 to 6 ft., well-furnished pyramids, \$3.50 each.

OXYDENDRUM**OXYDENDRUM ABOREUM. Sorrel Tree**

A valuable tree of easiest culture, suitable for use in shrubberies and along borders of woods. Grows well in all situations, standing shade well. Foliage thick, oblong, and of a deep, glossy green, changing in autumn to the most brilliant crimson and scarlet tints. All tr. 3 t.

2 to 3 ft., bushy plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100. 3 to 4 ft., bushy plants, \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10, \$60.00 per 100. 4 to 5 ft., bushy plants, extra heavy, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

POPULUS—Poplar

Very rapid growing, soft wooded trees; chiefly used for temporary screens, and in formal gardening.

POPULUS ALBA BOLLEANA. Bolle's Poplar

Form similar to the Lombardy Poplar; dark green foliage, silvery white underneath. Rapid grower. 3 to 4 ft., tr. 2 t., \$15.00 per 100. 15 feet., cal. 2 in., tr. 4 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. 18 ft., cal. 2½ in., tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.

POPULUS CAROLINENSIS. Carolina Poplar

The quickest growing tree we have, forming a fine, broad headed tall tree; much used for temporary screens to cover unsightly objects, for immediate effect. Bright green, fresh, attractive foliage.

15 ft., cal. 3 in., heavy top, tr. 4 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. 18 ft., cal. 4 in., heavy top, tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10.

POPULUS NIGRA FASTIGIATA. Lombardy Poplar

An extremely rapid growing variety from Italy, where it is much used as an avenue tree and in formal plantings. It is also used in general planting, its tall, columnar form breaking up and relieving the broad outlines of other trees. Tree densely furnished with close growing, upright branches, which are well covered with small, bright green leaves, pale green underneath. The best of the poplars.

10 to 12 ft., feathered to the ground, tr. 2 t., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per 10. 12 to 14 ft., well-furnished, tr. 3 t., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10. 14 to 16 ft., cal. 2¼ in., tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10. 16 to 18 ft., cal. 2½ in., tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10.

PLATANUS—Plane**PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. Oriental or London Plane**

A rapid growing, broad topped, large leaved tree of large size, producing one of the finest headed trees that we have. This is largely used in Europe for avenue planting, especially in smoky cities, and is said to be the only tree that survives the smoky atmosphere of London. It is easily transplanted, establishes itself quickly, and rapidly forms a fine specimen. The bark is of a dark greenish brown, and is decidedly striking and effective in winter. This variety is decidedly superior to the American Plane, as it is entirely free from fungous diseases, and is not attacked by worms and insects, and should be planted in preference to the American variety. Our stock of Planes is extra large and in the finest condition.

9 to 10 ft., cal. 1¼ in., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10. 10 to 12 ft., cal. 1½ in., tr. 3 t., \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per 10. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 2½ in., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS. Buttonwood or American Plane

A very rapid growing, broad, open topped tree. One of the most picturesque of our American trees. The bark is usually brown, but is frequently marked with patches of grayish green, or creamy white. Very effective in winter landscape, when the markings upon the bark show clearly. A splendid avenue tree in open, exposed situations; but *P. orientalis* has proved more hardy and durable for city work.

6 to 8 ft., cal. 1¼ in., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per 10. 9 to 10 ft., cal. 1½ in., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10.



PLATANUS ORIENTALIS—Oriental or London Plane

PRUNUS—Plum**PRUNUS PISSARDII**

An exceedingly attractive, dark foliaged tree, that retains its rich purple coloring throughout the season. The early foliage is pinkish purple, changing to bronzy purple as it matures; covered in May with light, blush pink blossoms, followed by small, blackish purple fruits late in the season.

6 to 8 ft., heavy bushy tops, tr. 4 t., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10. 10 to 12 ft., heavy pyramidal specimens, tr. 6 t., \$3.50 each.

AN AVENUE OF PIN OAKS—*Quercus Palustris*— See Page 47

PYRUS—Flowering Crab

PYRUS CORONARIA. Wild Crab Apple and Sweet Crab

A very neat growing tree, which reaches the height of 15 to 35 feet. It is covered in early spring with a sheet of white blossoms delicately shaded with rose, and of the most delicious fragrance. So pronounced is this fragrance that it may be detected a long distance from the tree.

Strong plants, 18 in. high, 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10.

PYRUS FLEXILIS

4 to 5 ft., standards, tr 3 t., \$1.00 each.

PYRUS IOENSIS (Var. Betchel). Betchel's Double Flowering Crab

A fine, strong grower, forming dwarf, round headed trees, literally covered with large, very double, highly perfumed, shell-pink flowers, which last quite a time. One of the most ornamental of the family.

4 to 5 ft., standards, tr. 4 t., \$1.00 each.

PYRUS TORINGO Dwarf Crab

A dwarf tree covered with small, blush-white flowers in the spring, followed with small, bright yellow fruit in the fall.

4 to 5 ft., standards, tr. 4 t., \$1.00 each.

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. BICOLOR. Swamp Wood Oak

An open headed, round topped tree, with very large, dark green foliage; bark scaly, grayish brown. An excellent tree for lawn or field planting.

8 to 9 ft., specimens, tr. 4 t., \$3.50 to \$5.00 each. 7 to 8 ft., specimens, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 each.

Q. COCCINEA. Scarlet Oak

A magnificent, free growing, round topped tree, with deeply cut foliage of a bright green, which changes to most brilliant scarlet and red tints in the autumn. Unsurpassed for street or lawn use.

6 to 7 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.25 each. 7 to 8 ft., tr. 4 t., \$1.50 each. 8 to 9 ft., tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each.

Q. MARCROCARPA. Mossy Cup Oak

A tall growing, broad headed tree, with strong, arching branches. Bark corky and light brown, foliage large, bright, shining green, turning to a deep bronze in autumn. The acorn, which is of large size, is contained in a very deep, mossy cup.

8 to 9 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 each. 9 to 10 ft., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 each.

Q. RUBRA. Red Oak

A very tall growing, stout branched, broad, symmetrical tree, with large, rich, dark green foliage that turns bronzy red in the autumn. One of the best of our American Oaks for lawn and street use, as it succeeds well in most soils and transplants easily.

7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. 9 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.



AN AVENUE OF *SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA*—Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree—See page 48

Q. PALUSTRIS. Pin Oak

An upright, vigorous growing variety, quite pyramidal in its young state, but finally forming a stately, round topped tree, with long, slightly pendulous branches. The dark green, deeply cut foliage turns to brilliant yellow and crimson shades in autumn, forming one of the best of our fall colored trees. Transplants the easiest of all oaks, and is one of our very finest lawn trees, and a desirable avenue tree when grown as a standard.

5 to 6 ft., low branched, tr. 3 t., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100. 7 to 8 ft., low branched, tr. 3 t., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10. 9 to 10 ft., low branched, tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10. 10 to 12 ft., low branched, tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 per 10. 14 to 16 ft., cal. 3 in., extra heavy, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each.

RHUS—Sumac

Bushy trees with large, fern-like foliage, bearing on the terminals of the branches large, showy, dense spikes of flowers, followed with intense colored ornamental fruits. Especially valuable for grouping with other trees and shrubs, the autumn tints being strikingly brilliant and attractive.

RHUS SIMIALATA (Var. Osbecki). Osbeck's, or Japanese Sumac

A rapid growing, fine, broad headed tree, with heavy, deep, glossy green foliage, which changes in autumn to the most brilliant shades of orange, scarlet and red. The young foliage takes on bronzy or purplish green tints, giving the plant a decidedly sub-tropical appearance. Bears broad terminal panicles of creamy white flowers in July, succeeded in autumn by large, brilliant colored fruits. This is the most rapid growing, brilliant colored, and striking of the Sumacs, and we consider it the most valuable of the family. Succeeds in any situation.

18 to 24 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100. 2½ to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100. 3½ to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

RHUS COTINUS. Fringe Tree, Mist Tree; also Smoke Tree

Vigorous growing, forming broad, round headed bushes, covered with bright, pea-green, round leaves, and bearing large panicles of purplish feathered, or fringed flowers during June. The foliage colors well in autumn. One of the most popular of American shrubby trees.

2½ to 3 ft., tr. 2 t., 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10. 4 to 4½ ft., tr. 3 t., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per 10. Very bushy.

RHUS COPALLINA. Shining, or Scarlet Sumac

A dense growing, dwarf, spreading, bushy tree, covered with shining, glossy green foliage. Large, dense terminal panicles of yellowish or creamy flowers, are borne in July and August, followed by brilliant scarlet seeds in autumn, at which time the rich, glossy foliage changes to the most strikingly brilliant hues of scarlet and red.

1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

RHUS GLABRA. Smooth Sumac

A desirable variety for mixed plantings. Quick grower, forming low, broad, open headed clumps. Foliage bronze green and narrow; terminal panicles of creamy white flowers, followed by deep crimson seeds.

1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

SALISBURIA**SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA. Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree**

A very ornamental, vigorous growing tree of pyramidal form, with clean, straight trunk. Carries leathery foliage resembling the Maidenhair Fern in shape. Bark very clean, and the tree presents a neat appearance. (See illustration, page 47.)

8 to 9 ft., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$80 per 100. 10 to 12 ft., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10, \$125 per 100.

TILIA—Linden

A native timber tree of the highest rank, rapid grower, forming dense, broad, round topped trees, covered with broad, glossy foliage that produces the densest shade of any American tree. Succeeds best in deep, rich, alluvial, well drained yet watered soil. Forming one of our most majestic forest trees, either in its natural or cultivated state.

TILIA AMERICANA. Basswood, American Linden

Vigorous growing, large, round headed tree, with very large, light green foliage. Makes a fine specimen, and is valuable for avenue planting. One of the quickest growing and best of our native forest trees.

8 to 10 ft., cal. 2 in., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$100 per 100. 10 to 12 ft., cal. 2½ in., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10, \$150 per 100. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 3 in., tr. 3 t., \$2.50 each. 15 to 16 ft., cal. 3½ in., tr. 3 t., \$3.50 each. Extra heavy.

TILIA PLATYPHYLIOS. Large-Leaved Linden

A vigorous growing, broad leaved, large foliated tree, producing the largest leaves of any of the family. It is the earliest flowering of the Lindens and is very desirable for avenue planting, or single specimens. We have a fine stock of this variety.

9 to 10 ft., cal. 1¾ in., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$100 per 100. 10 to 12 ft., cal. 2 in., tr. 4 t., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10, \$125 per 100. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 2½ in., tr. 4 t., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10, \$175 per 100.

TILIA EUROPEA. European, or Small-Leaved Linden

A dwarf, round headed, medium growing, vigorous tree. Very useful where a low, broad headed tree is desired.

8 to 9 ft., cal. 2 in., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$100 per 100. 9 to 10 ft., cal. 2½ in., tr. 3 t., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10. 10 to 12 ft., cal. 3 to 3½ in., tr. 4 t., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 per 10.

TILIA ARGENTEA. Silver Linden

A very rapid growing, pyramidal tree, with broad, very dark green foliage, downy underneath. It is a very striking object among other trees, owing to the white appearance of its under foliage. It is an extremely handsome formal grower, with very dense foliage. We consider it one of the very best of the Linden family.

7 to 9 ft., perfect pyramids, English grown, tr. 4 t., \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10. 6 to 7 ft., pyramids \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10. 12 to 14 ft., standards, cal. 2½ to 3 in., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 per 10. 16 to, 18 ft., specimens, cal. 4½ to 5 in., \$15.00 each.



TILIA ARGENTEA—Silver Linden

TILIA EUROPAEA RUBRA. Red-Branched English Linden

Vigorous growing, pyramidal variety; branches are a bright crimson or purplish red, and very showy during the winter. Foliage dark green, medium size. One of the most valuable of the Lindens for avenue use.

12 to 14 ft., cal. 2 in. English grown, trained standards for formal avenue planting, \$5.00 each, \$40.00 per 10.

ULMUS—Elm

One of the most stately of our native American trees. Quick growing, transplanting easily, and exceptionally desirable for street and avenue planting. In order to secure the best development, they require a rich, moist soil. This tree has been more largely used in avenue planting throughout the Eastern States than any other, and the many magnificent historical specimens existing in the various Eastern cities, naturally associate the Elm with our conception of New England landscapes.

ULMUS AMERICANA. American, or Rock Elm

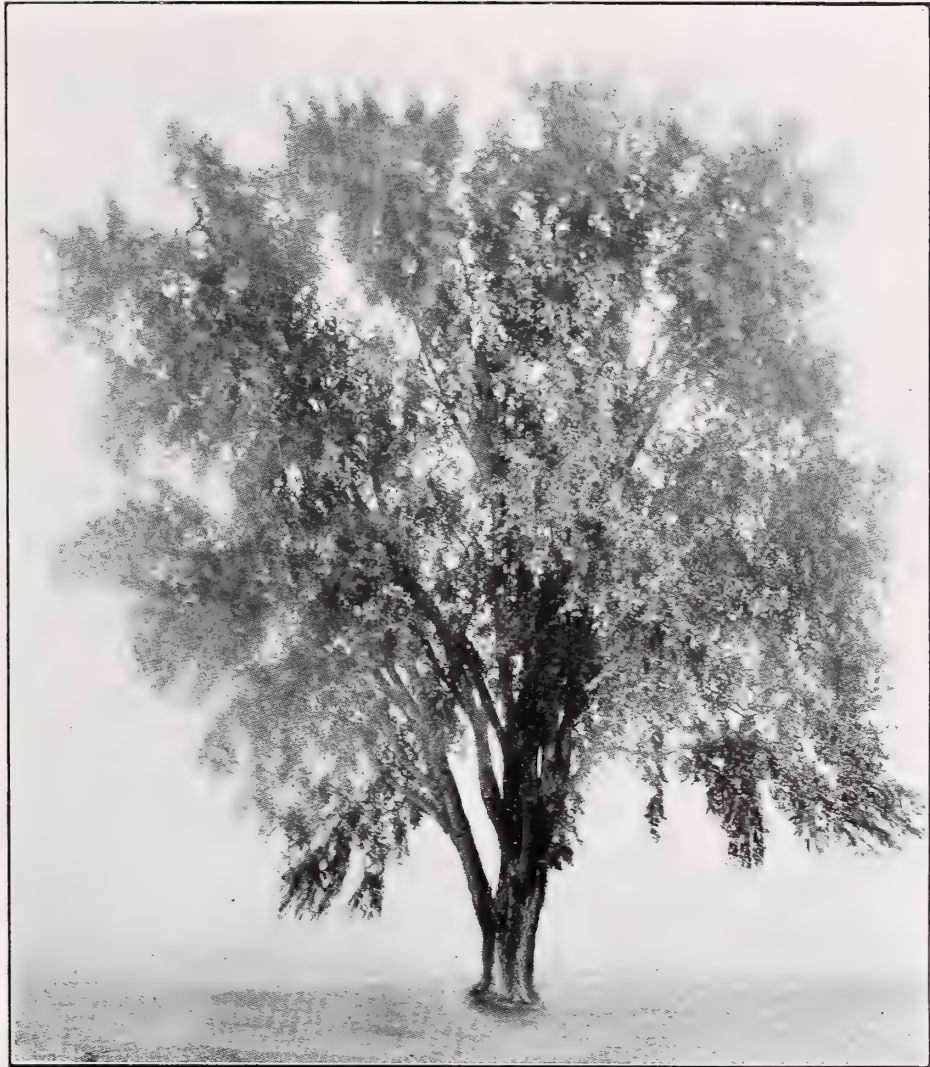
The most magnificent of all the Elms, forming a stately tree with a broad, reaching top, and swaying pendulous branches. The foliage is nicely cut, of a rich, dark green color. This tree is more characteristic of American landscapes than almost any other. Our stock of the American Elm is especially large and heavy. The trees have been grown 8x8 feet, thoroughly cultivated, and have an extensive, heavy root system, and will be found exceptionally valuable where quick effects are desired.

8 to 9 ft., cal. 1½ to 2 in., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10. 12 to 14 ft., cal. 3 in., tops 5 to 6 ft. spread, tr. 4 t., \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. 14 to 16 ft., cal. 3½ in., tops 6 to 8 ft. spread, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.

ULMUS SCABRA PENDULA. Camperdown Elm. Weeping Elm

One of the best weeping trees known. The dwarf form is usually grafted upon standards six to eight feet high. When so treated it forms a broad, spreading, umbrella shaped top, sometimes attaining a height of thirty feet or more, and as much in diameter.

6 ft. trunks, cal. 2 to 2½ in., top 4 ft. spread, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 each. 7 ft. trunks, cal. 2 to 2½ in., top 5 ft. spread, tr. 4 t., \$4.00 each. Fine, very heavy specimens



ULMUS AMERICANA—American, or Rock Elm

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS SUBEROSA PENDULA Weeping Gray Bark English Elm

Vigorous growing tree, forming broad, spreading tops, with slender, pendulous branches. Totally different in character from the Camperdown Elm, and a welcome addition to our weeping trees.

7 ft. trunks, cal. 3 in., tops 8 ft. spread, tr. 4 t., \$5.00 each. 7 ft. trunks, cal. 2½ in., tops 6 ft. spread, tr. 4 t., \$3.00 each.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS WHEATLEYI. Wheatley Elm

Compact, upright grower, with slender branches and small dark green foliage. Magnificent lawn tree and fine for formal avenues.

12 to 15 ft., cal. 2 in., English grown, trained standards for formal avenue planting, \$5.00 each, \$40.00 per 10.

THE JAPANESE MAPLES

The Japanese Maples comprise a splendid set of rather low growing, shrubby trees, clothed with graceful, delicately cut foliage, which is highly colored throughout the season. These beautiful trees are useful as single specimens and for massing, as well as for shrubby borders.

ACER POLYMORPHUM. Japan Maple

The type, or normal form. A slow, dense, shrubby grower, with small foliage. Color bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to brilliant crimson or purplish hues in autumn. When once well established it is perfectly hardy, and one of the most beautiful of the smaller trees.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.

ACER POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM. Purple-Leaved Japan Maple

Slow growing, bushy shrub, with deeply cut, very dark purple foliage. Highly ornamental.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.

ACER POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM DISSECTUM. Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple

One of the most striking of the Japanese Maples. Medium grower, forming dwarf specimens of a weeping habit. The foliage, which is deeply cut, is of a beautiful rose color in the younger state, changing at maturity to a deep purple. The young growth is long, slender and pendulous, and of the same hue as the foliage. It is one of the most elegant and decorative of the Maples.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.



ACER POLYMORPHUM—Japanese Maple

ACER POLYMORPHUM SANGUINEUM.

Blood-Leaved Japan Maple

A rather slow growing, dwarf, well rounded tree, well furnished with reddish crimson foliage. A most excellent variety; one of the best.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.

ACER POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM VARIEGATUM

Striking variety with variegated foliage.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.

ACER POLYMORPHUM AUREUM. Golden Japanese Maple

Slow growing, shrubby tree, well furnished with round, light yellow foliage which is lightly cut or serrated.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.

ACER POLYMORPHUM SCOLOPENDRIFOLIUM RUBRUM

A variety of marked character, well furnished with narrow, blood-red foliage which is deeply cut. The color stands well throughout the season. A rather open grower.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.

ACER OSHIN BENI

In the way of *A. atropurpureum dissectum*, but leaves with broader lobes. Foliage deeply colored.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.

ACER NISHIKI GASANE

Bright green foliage, very prettily edged with creamy white, and a few white spots.

3 ft., \$2.00 ea. 2 ft., \$1.00 ea.

HARDY FLOWERING DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The importance of a liberal use of hardy shrubbery in planting American gardens was not fully appreciated up to a recent period, but with the growing desire to accomplish more in the way of brilliant color effects, and to supply plantings of trees with attractive undergrowth, more attention is now being paid to shrubbery, and it is used in quantities for border and screen work; also in forming groups and beds. Many varieties make handsome specimens, and during a large portion of the season the shrubbery should contribute as much to the color effects and beauty of the home grounds as all other deciduous plants. Flowering shrubs probably give more satisfaction than any other class of deciduous plants, as they require but very little care—simply an annual pruning to keep them in proper shape, and an occasional mulching of coarse manure.

We have a fine stock of the following varieties, all of which have been exceptionally well grown, frequently transplanted, and are in first-class condition to give immediate effects.

ALNUS ALNOBETULA (Viridis). Alpine Alder

Low growing shrub, with elegant dark green foliage. Bears showy, red-winged fruit. The best of the Alders, growing well in nearly all situations.

2 ft. high by 2 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. 4 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., tr. 4 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

ARONIA NIGRA. Blue Choke Berry (3 to 12 feet)

A very desirable, dense growing, native ornamental shrub, literally covered in May with a sheet of white flowers borne in cymes, which are followed with showy black fruit. Leaves deep red in fall. Very useful for massing as well as single blooms.

35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII. Japanese Barberry

A quick growing dwarf shrub, with spreading, compact habit, elegant foliage and fruit. Largely used for massing and hedges. The best of the Barberries.

Strong plants, 18 in. high by 2 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10. 24 in. high by 30 in. diam., tr. 4 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. 2-year, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

BERBERIS VULGARIS. The Common Barberry

Strong growing shrubs, six to eight feet in height, covered with pretty yellow flowers in May. The fruits, which are of a brilliant purplish red, hang on the plants throughout the winter.

Fine bushy plants, tr. 3 t., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

BERBERIS VULGARIS PURPUREA. Purple Barberry

Same habit as above variety, but with foliage of a rich, bronzy purple. Very striking and desirable.

Fine plants, tr. 3 t., 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS

Strong growing shrub, bearing a profusion of lilac-purple flowers in racemes.

Heavy clumps, 4 ft., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. Sweet Shrub (4 to 8 feet)

Thick growing bushy shrub, bearing deep chocolate colored flowers, with strong strawberry fragrance.

Bushy clumps, 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS. Blue Spiræa

Low spreading shrub, with grayish green foliage, covered during the month of August with a mass of violet-blue flowers. Generally dies back to the ground during the winter, but makes a very rapid and effective growth each season.

Heavy, bushy plants, 2 ft. high by 2 ft. diam., 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. 1-year, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA. White Fringe

Bushy shrub, growing 10 to 40 feet in height. Literally covered in early May and June with loose, drooping panicles of graceful, delicate white flowers. One of the most ornamental of our native shrubs. Flowers are very fragrant; foliage changes to yellow and bronze tints in the fall; the flowers are followed by showy purple fruit.

Bushy plants, 18 to 30 in. high, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. Sweet Pepper Bush

Quick growing shrub, bright green foliage, bearing fragrant white flowers in spikes from July to September. Very showy.

Heavy bushes, tr. 2 t., 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10.

CERCIS JAPONICA. Japan Judas

Medium growing, shrubby tree or bush, densely covered with thick, leathery, dark green, heart-shaped foliage. In the early spring, before the leaves appear, the branches are covered with a profusion of purplish pink flowers. One of the best of our spring flowering shrubs. Extra fine, very bushy, well-shaped plants.

3½ ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea., \$8.00 per 10. 2 to 3 ft. high by 3 to 3½ ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 18 in. high by 18 in. diam., tr. 2 t., 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

CERCIS CANADENSIS. Red Bud

Medium growing, shrubby tree. The branches are literally covered with bright, purplish pink blossoms in the early spring before the leaves appear. This is one of the most beautiful and effective spring flowering trees and is always a feature of the spring landscape in the Southern and Middle States. In the fall the foliage colors bright yellow. *Strong, bushy plants, tr. 2 t., 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10.*



CERCIS JAPONICA—Japan Judas

CORNUS MASCULA. Cornelian Cherry (4 to 8 feet)

A dense growing, beautiful shrub, covered with glossy green foliage and bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in March and April, producing a profuse crop of scarlet berries in the fall. Massive, heavy clumps.

4 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 3 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

CORNUS SERICEA. Silky Dogwood (4 to 8 feet)

Strong growing, dense bush, covered with dark green foliage which is paler underneath. The bark is deep red; blossoms early in June and July; bluish berries in autumn.

Massive heavy clumps, 4½ ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 4 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

CORNUS STOLONIFERA. Red Osier (4 to 8 feet)

Another handsome variety, with heavy foliage; dark red bark. The flowers appear in broad, dense cymes, and the bushes are covered with white berries in the autumn.

4½ ft. high by 5 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 75 cts. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 3½ ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

CORYLUS AMERICANA. (4 to 10 feet)

Broad spreading shrub, especially useful for screens or mixed shrubberies. Bears abundant crops of the well-known hazel nut. *Strong, bushy plants, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.*

CRATÆGUS CORDATA. Washington Thorn

One of the best of the thorns for hedge work. Leaves smooth, sharply cut; bears an abundant crop of bright red fruit. *Strong plants, 18 to 36 in. high, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.*

DEUTZIAS

Hardy, vigorous, shrubby growers, forming compact, round headed, graceful, bushy shrubs which are densely clothed with thick wreaths of tassel-like flowers during the month of June. The branches are slightly drooping, which gives the plant a remarkably graceful appearance. The taller varieties are much used for specimens, while the low growing sorts are particularly valuable for grouping in borders or planting near dwellings.

DEUTZIA BOULE DE NEIGE. Hybrid

Similar in habit and growth to *Deutzia gracilis*. Profuse bloomer, upper portion of the branches being loaded with compact spikes of creamy white flowers. Heavy clumps.

2½ ft. high by 2½ ft. diam., bushy, tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea. 2 ft. high by 1½ ft. diam., bushy, tr. 2 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 2-year, transplanted, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

DEUTZIA CRENATA CANDIDISSIMA.

Double White Deutzia

Strong, symmetrical grower, bearing double white flowers in June.

4 ft. high by 2½ to 3 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., heavy stock, 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 24 to 30 in. high, tr. 2 t., heavy stock, 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. 2-year, transplanted, 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

DEUTZIA CRENATA Pride of Rochester

Same habit as *Deutzia crenata candidissima*, bearing a profusion of double white flowers. Back of petals tinted with rose. Early bloomer.

4 ft. high by 2½ ft. diam., extra heavy plants, tr. 4 t., 60 cts. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 2½ ft. high by 3 ft. diam., bushy, tr. 2 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. 2-year, transplanted, 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.



DEUTZIA GRACILIS (type)

DEUTZIA GRACILIS VENUSTA

Vigorous, bushy grower, with long spikes of very large white flowers, resembling a small white Azalea.

2½ ft. high by 2½ ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS ROSEA

Medium grower, forming a compact bush profusely covered with light rose blooms, shading to a clear rose in the center. A recent introduction.

3½ ft. high by 4 ft. diam., heavy plants, tr. 4 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 per 10. 2 to 3 ft. high, tr. 2 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 12 to 18 in. high, tr. 2 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 2-year, transplanted, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS CAMPANULATA

Tall, vigorous, bushy plant, with long panicles of numerous large pure white campanula-like flowers.

Heavy bushes, tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea. 12 in., transplanted, 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

DEUTZIA DISCOLOR GRANDIFLORA

Strong growing hybrid; leaves clear green, elongated; large flowers in long panicles, white, lightly tinted rose—unopened buds bright rose; very floriferous; branches covered with blooms their entire length.

Strong, bushy plants, tr. 3 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

DEUTZIA KALMIÆFLORA. Hybrid

Vigorous growing plant, covered in May with large bunches of white flowers slightly tinted rose. The buds are distinct rosy red before opening. The appearance of the bloom is quite novel, as it resembles the flowers of the *Kalmia latifolia*.

Heavy bushes, tr. 4 t., \$1.50 ea. 12 in., transplanted, 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI. Hybrid

Very early bloomer; entire plant covered with erect panicles of snow-white flowers.

3 ft. high by 2½ ft. diam., heavy, bushy, tr. 4 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. 12 to 16 in., transplanted, bushy, 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10. 1-year, 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI COMPACTA. Hybrid

Very similar to D. Lemoinei, but of a dwarfer, more compact habit. The best of the two varieties.

3 ft. high by 2½ ft. diam., heavy bushes, tr. 4 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 2½ ft. high by 2 ft. diam., heavy bushes, tr. 3 t., 75 cts. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 16 to 18 in. high, bushy, transplanted, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10. 2-year, transplanted, 20 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

EUONYMUS AMERICANUS. Strawberry Bush

A neat growing shrub, 4 to 8 feet in height. The foliage and branches are a bright green. Bears crimson fruit, which hangs late into the winter. Strong, bushy plants, 24 in. high, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI

Strong, upright grower, covered with broad, dark green foliage. Bears a profusion of bright yellow flowers in April. 4 to 5 ft. high by 3½ to 4 ft. diam., heavy, tr. 3 t., 60 cts. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA

panicles, are produced in late July and August, when other flowers are scarce, and last well into the autumn, changing from white to shades of pink at the latter end of the season. It is most effective when planted in masses, or with a background of other shrubbery. Should be cut back every spring before growth begins, leaving two or three inches of the new growth of the previous season. When treated in this way it gives a better display and larger flowers.

Heavy, bushy plants, 4 to 5 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 4 t., \$1.00 to \$1.50 ea.

HYPERICUM AUREUM

Stiff, compact grower, covered with bluish leathery foliage, contrasting nicely with the large golden yellow flowers, which are produced early in July and August. Will stand shade and prefers a moist soil.

2 to 2½ ft., tr. 3 t., 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM

Strong grower, literally covered with deep yellow blooms; foliage light pea-green. One of the best Hypericums. 2½ ft. high by 3 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

HYPERICUM LOBOCARPUM

One of the strongest growing of the species, reaching a height of 3½ to 4 feet; covered during September and early October with a profusion of deep yellow blooms.

2½ to 3 ft. high by 2½ ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA

Tall, rather straggling grower, covered with deep yellow flowers in April. Foliage a deep green rather lighter than F. Fortunei.

4 to 5 ft. high by 3½ to 4 ft. diam., heavy, tr. 3 t., 60 cts. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS

A strong growing weeping form, with long pendulous branches which are furnished with bright green foliage, and bright yellow flowers borne early in April.

5 to 6 ft. high, 3½ ft. diam., very heavy, tr. 3 t., 60 cts. ea., \$5.00 per 10. 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA

Vigorous, erect grower; foliage light green, with large, upright panicles of creamy white flowers, which are borne early in September. At the latter end of the season the sterile flowers turn purple.

24 to 30 in. high by 24 in. diam., tr. 3 t., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100. 2-year, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

One of the most popular hardy shrubs, and extensively used of late years. It grows rapidly and becomes quickly established. The showy flowers, which are borne in immense terminal

HYPERICUM PROLIFICUM

Similar to Aureum, except that the flowers are larger.

30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.

ILEX MONTICOLA. Mountain Holly

Grows into a bushy, shrubby tree, 15 to 24 feet high. This is the tallest growing of the deciduous hollies, the female plant producing a heavy crop of scarlet fruit, which hangs on the bush during the fall and early winter. Sometimes called Bead Bush.

Heavy, bushy, 16 to 24 in. high, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

ILEX VERTICILLATA. Winter Berry

A neat growing bush, reaching a height of 18 to 20 feet; covered during the fall months with brilliant scarlet fruit, which hangs upon the bush until early spring. One of the best of our native winter shrubs.

Bushy plants, 12 to 24 in., 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Extra heavy plants, 24 to 36 in., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE. Amoor Privet

A more slender grower than the common privet. As hardy as the California, while the foliage is finer and of a lighter green, and retains a better color during the winter. It makes a more satisfactory hedge than the California, and should be more extensively planted.

18 in. to 2 ft., tr. 2 t., 20 cts. ea., \$15.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM. California, or Japanese Privet

Undoubtedly the most in demand of all hedge plants. A rapid, strong, upright grower, that transplants easily and may be cut with impunity. The foliage is of a deep, dark green, and remains upon the plant until late in the winter. It is well adapted for use in shrubberies and as a screen, and is more used for hedge purposes than any other plant.

4 ft., heavy, tr. 2 t., 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100. 3 ft., heavy, tr. 2 t., 20 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100. 2 ft., heavy, tr., 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$5.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000.



LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM—California or Japanese Privet. A fine White Oak in the center ground

LIGUSTRUM IBOTA

Strong growing, spreading bush, with curving branches covered with grayish green foliage. Produces a profusion of pure white flowers in June, followed by bluish black seeds. It is one of the hardiest of all the privets and is well adapted for shrubberies and hedges.

4 ft., tr. 3 t., heavy clumps, 40 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10. 3 ft., tr. 3 t., heavy clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10.

LIGUSTRUM IBOTA (Var. Regelianum). Regal's Privet

An elegant, dense growing shrub, especially useful for specimens or hedges and in border work. Absolutely hardy, forming a very symmetrical, graceful plant. It grows so dense and well furnished that it is scarcely necessary to trim it when used for hedges. It is also very attractive for use in borders and for massing.

3 to 4 ft., tr. 3 t., heavy clumps, 40 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

LIGUSTRUM CHINENSIS. Chinese Privet

Tall, upright grower, with light green, spreading branches, covered with slender foliage. It is a very free grower and suitable for border work, or a hedge plant if not trimmed too closely. Covered in autumn with dense clusters of berries.

4 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., tr. 2 t., fine bushy stock, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARIS. Common Privet

A vigorous, upright growing Privet, covered with grayish green foliage and pure white flowers in June, followed by shining black berries. It thrives in many situations near large trees where other plants fail to grow.

Fine, bushy stock, tr. 2 t., 4 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. Chinese Bush Honeysuckle

A robust, rather strangling shrub, growing vigorously in all soils and situations, and is perfectly hardy. In the early spring the branches are covered with very fragrant, pinkish white flowers. The glossy, dark green foliage is retained long after all other deciduous shrubs have shed their leaves. An evergreen in the Southern states.

4 ft. high by 5 ft. diam., very bushy, well shaped, tr. 3 t., 75 cts. to \$1.00 ea. 3 ft. high by 3½ ft. diam., very bushy, tr. 3 t., 50 cts. ea.



RHODOTYPOS KERRIODES

6 to 7 ft. high by 3 to 3½ ft. diam., very heavy, massive stock, tr. 4 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10.

RHODOTYPOS KERRIODES. White Kerria

A very handsome shrub, covered with graceful birch-like foliage, which contrasts nicely with the showy white flowers produced in May and June, followed by showy black seeds in the fall.

4 to 4½ ft. by 3 to 4 ft., extra heavy, bushy stock, tr. 4 t., 60 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. 2-year, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. \$15.00 per 100.

RUBUS ODORATA. Flowering Raspberry

A rapid growing, compact form of the native raspberry. It is covered with very large, striking foliage and

LONICERA MORROWII. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle

Strong, vigorous grower, foliage dark green, grayish underneath, flowers pure white, produced in May and June. In Aug., Sept. and Oct. the bushes are loaded with brilliant colored fruits. There are two varieties, one in which the fruit is a bright red, the other producing bright yellow fruit.

5 ft. high by 6 ft. diam., very heavy, well-shaped, tr. 3 t. \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. Massive specimens, 6 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 ea., \$12.00 per 10. 18 in. by 24 in. diam., bushy, tr. 2 t., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS AUREIS. Golden Syringa

Compact, formal growing shrub, covered throughout the season with bright yellow foliage. This is one of the best known of our golden shrubs and is very effective for use in shrubberies.

3½ ft. high by 2½ ft. diam., very heavy, well-shaped plants, tr. 4 t., \$1.50 ea., \$10.00 per 10. 3 ft. high by 2 ft. diam., very heavy, well-shaped plants, tr. 4 t., \$1.00 ea., \$8.00 per 10. 2½ ft. high by 2 ft. diam., very heavy, well-shaped plants, tr. 4 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10. 1-year, 35 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Mock Orange

A vigorous, tall growing yet graceful shrub. The long pendent branches are well furnished with deep green foliage, often bending beneath the weight of its immense crop of fragrant, snowy white flowers, which are produced in June.

showy purple flowers. Does best in shady positions and rich soil. Is much used for massing and planting steep banks, as it spreads rapidly, filling the ground with an abundance of roots which retain the soil.

3 to 4 ft., bushy clumps, 35 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA AUREA. Golden Elder

Strong growing shrub, with bright, golden yellow leaves. Habit, vigorous and spreading; establishes itself quickly, and is particularly useful for contrasts with other shrubs.

3 to 3½ ft., bushy stock, tr. 2 t., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

SPIRÆA ARGUTA

Somewhat like *Spiræa Thunbergii*, but a stronger grower, and with larger, grayish green foliage. Flowers are pure white, borne in profusion in early May.

3 ft., bushy plants, tr. 2 t., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.



SPIRÆA REEVESIANA

SPIRÆA REEVESIANA

Tall, graceful grower, covered with bright bluish green foliage, producing an abundance of large double white flowers in May and June. A good plant for autumn effects, as it holds its foliage very late.

3 by 2½ ft., tr. 3 t., 50 cts ea., \$4.00 per 10. 2½ by 2 ft., very bushy, tr. 3 t., 35 cts. ea. \$3.00 per 10.

SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER

One of the most desirable shrubs for edging shrubbery beds or planting in masses, or as a single specimen where a low, flowering shrub is required. Foliage is fine, variegated with white and yellow, and occasionally tinted with pink. Produces blooms in large clusters of a rich bright crimson. It is such a persistent bloomer that if the first bloom is cut away, it will flower the entire summer.

1½ to 2 ft. 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100. 2 to 2½ ft., heavy, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

SPIRÆA OPULIFOLIA AUREA

One of the strongest growers of the Spiræas, with vigorous, upright branches which are covered with bright yellowish foliage; very striking and effective.

2½ by 2 ft., tr. 3 t., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII

A quick growing, spreading shrub, with long pendulous branches and feathery light green leaves, which change to a bright orange-scarlet in autumn, covered with a profusion of pure white flowers in April and May. One of the most graceful and popular of the Spiræas.

24 to 30 in., bushy, heavy, tr. 3 t., 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10. 30 to 36 in., very heavy, tr. 4 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM
Sample of Our 4x4 Specimens

VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES. White Rod

A medium growing, upright shrub, nicely furnished with foliage of a dull green. The yellowish white flowers are followed by an abundant crop of fruit which changes in coloring from green to red and black. A very popular variety; increasing in use.

2 ft., tr. 3 t., 25 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM. Japanese Snowball

The most popular of the Viburnums. Strong, vigorous grower, with very heavy deep purplish green foliage that is curiously plicated. Covered during the blooming season with dense heads of snow-white flowers, which contrast beautifully with the deep colored foliage.

5 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 4 t., \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea. 4 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., tr. 4 t., \$1.00 to \$1.25 ea. 3 ft. high, tr. 2 t., 40 cts. ea., \$3.50 per 10.

No. 121 SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS. Coral Berry

Compact, formal growing shrub, producing dense terminal spikes of blooms in July, which are followed by dense clusters of purplish red berries. A very valuable plant, as the foliage hangs on late, and the fruit frequently remains upon the plant well into the middle of the winter.

3½ by 3½ ft., very bushy, tr. 3 t., 50 cts. ea., \$3.50 per 10.
3 by 2½ ft., very bushy, tr. 3 t., 40 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.
2½ by 2 ft., very bushy, tr. 2 t., 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10.
24 in. by 24 in., tr. 3 t., 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10.

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSA. Snow-berry

A very graceful, quick growing, ornamental shrub. Its rose colored flowers are produced in loose cymes during the months of July and August, and are followed by clusters of white berries, which hang upon the bush well toward winter. It is especially useful for planting in densely shaded places where few other shrubs will grow. It seems to thrive in any soil.

24 in., tr. 2 t., 30 cts. ea., \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM. Maple-Leaved Arrow Wood

Neat, compact, slender growing shrub, covered during the blooming season with clusters of small white flowers. Foliage colors a rich claret in the fall.

Strong bushy plants, 18 in., 35 cts. ea. \$3.00 per 10.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS. The Old-Fashioned Snowball

Was common in the earlier Colonial gardens. Moderate sized bush, literally covered with loose, open, but round flower heads.

18 in. to 2 ft., 3-year, tr. 2 t., \$15.00 per 100.

VIBURNUM MOLLE. (Nepalense)

One of the most striking of our native species, very similar to *Viburnum dentatum*, but with broader foliage and larger fruit, and blooming about two weeks later. Extra heavy, bushy, well trained plants.

5 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 4 ft. high by 3½ ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM. Arrow Wood

A strong growing, handsome, upright shrub; foliage bright, glossy green. Well furnished during May and June with full umbels of pure white flowers, followed in the autumn by clusters of crimson berries which change to black at maturity. Splendid shrub for borders.

5 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., very heavy, tr. 3 t., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per 10. 4½ ft. high by 3 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 75 cts. ea., \$6.00 per 10, 2-year, transplanted, \$15.00 per 100.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM. Black Haw

Very vigorous growing shrub, with long, strong branches, covered with dark green, shining foliage. The pure white flowers are borne during April and June in broad cymes, which are followed by dark blue fruit. Extra heavy, massive specimens.

5 ft. high by 4 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.50 to \$2.50 ea. 4 ft. high by 3 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., \$1.00 to \$1.25 ea. 3½ ft. high by 3 ft. diam., tr. 3 t., 75 cts. ea.

VIBURNUM SIEBOLDI

Strong, upright grower; foliage shining dark green, bearing large panicles of white flowers during May and June, which are followed by pink fruits that turn to bluish black upon ripening. Very striking sort. Extra heavy, well formed plants, three times transplanted.

4 to 4½ ft. high by 4 ft. diam., \$1.25 ea., \$10.00 per 10. 18 to 24 in., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.

WEIGELIA (DIERVILLA) EVA RATHKE

Vigorous, erect grower; profuse bloomer, some seasons producing its dark carmine-red flowers during the entire summer. We consider this the best of the hybrid *Dier-villas*.

18 to 24 in., 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100. 4 ft., strong, 50 cts. ea., \$4.00 per 10.

WEIGELIA SESSILIFOLIA

Quite a rare species, forming thick clumps and producing an abundance of silvery yellow flowers in late summer. Called Bush Honeysuckle in the South.

24 by 24 in., tr. 2 t., 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per 10.



VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM

Sample of our 5x4 Specimens



WEIGELIA FLORIDA SIEBOLDI ALBA VARIEGATA
Sample of Our $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ Specimens

**WEIGELIA FLORIDA SIEBOLDI ALBA
VARIEGATA**

An upright, compact grower. One of the best variegated shrubs that we have. Foliage heavy and vigorous, light creamy green, margined with creamy white, which changes to pure white. Flowers are clear rose. Extra heavy stock, well trained, three times transplanted.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.25
ea. 12 to 18 in., 25 cts.
ea., \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00
per 100.

**XANTHOXYLUM PIPERITUM, Prickly
Ash**

Vigorous growing, shrubby tree. The fern-like foliage is very striking, as it appears to be covered with a glossy varnish. A quick growing effective plant. Well branched, twice transplanted.

3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. ea., \$5.00
per 10. 6 to 8 ft. specimens, \$1.50 to \$2.00 ea.

**XANTHORHIZA APIFOLIA. Yellow
Root**

Splendid dwarf shrub for underplanting or bordering roadways or walks. Foliage finely cut; flowers brownish purple in pendulous racemes. Good border shrub for mass planting or bordering Rhododendron and Azalea beds.

Heavy clumps, 50 cts. ea.,
\$3.00 per 10.

No. 718

State of New York—Department of Agriculture

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify that the stock in the Nursery of Cottage Gardens of Queens, L. I., County of Queens, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1902, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San José scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires June 30, 1904.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 8, 1903.

(Signed)

C. A. WIETING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.



PEONIES IN FIELD AT COTTAGE GARDENS—No. 10, Festiva Maxima. No 9, Pulcherima

HERBACEOUS PEONIES

Within the past ten years this magnificent section of hardy herbaceous flowering plants has been brought into very prominent notice because of the general improvement in varieties of comparatively recent origin. In these newer sorts the flowers have attained immense proportions, reaching in some instances the large size of seven to nine inches in diameter and five to six inches in depth. The range of color is also so varied that almost every tint of pink, white, red, crimson and even yellow is comprised in the list. The vigor and habit of the plants have been so improved that stems two and one-half to three feet in length, and sufficiently strong to properly support the immense blooms, are now grown. There is an element of practical, permanent value in the Peony; that is, the plants, once purchased and planted in suitable soil, continue to increase in size and profusion of bloom, and pay a generous annual dividend in the way of an enormous crop of magnificent, deliciously fragrant blooms that are unsurpassed for decorative purposes. During the past season the popular use of peonies for decorative purposes is amply evidenced by the greatly increasing sale of the cut blooms in the large cities, where thousands of splendid flowers found ready market at handsome prices. This increased demand may be accounted for by the introduction of the more recent varieties, which are wonderful improvements over the older sorts. The popular interest in the Peony will receive an additional impetus from the organization of the American Peony Society, which comprises within its membership the majority of the largest commercial peony growers, as well as many amateurs. The interest in the Peony is not, however, confined to the special society above mentioned, as the Society of American Florists has recognized its importance by the appointment of a Peony Committee, for the purpose of gathering and collating information concerning it. The joint efforts of these two Florists' Societies presage such an active presentation of its merits as will result in an increased knowledge of its value and in largely augmenting its use.

Our stock, consisting of 50,000 plants and upward, comprising, approximately, 400 varieties, has been selected with the greatest care and contains all the choicest and most desirable sorts of either recent or earlier introduction. Owing to the general uncertainty about Peony nomenclature, there are, no doubt, many varieties being offered that are incorrectly named, or are duplicates of other sorts. While we have taken the greatest pains to identify our varieties with the originators' descriptions, errors may occur through conditions beyond our control. In case any variety sent out by us proves to be wrongly named, we will supply the correct names as soon as identification is possible. There is one fact in connection with the planting and identification of Peonies that should be brought forcibly to the attention of all purchasers of Peony roots; that is, it takes fully

three years from the time the ordinary commercial root is planted before the Peony becomes adequately established, and the crowns and root systems sufficiently developed to enable it to produce normal flowers, and in many instances blooms of varieties similar in character will seem apparently identical until normal blooms are produced the third year from planting. In fact, in our practice we do not pretend to take notes upon Peonies until the second year after planting; nor do we come to final conclusions regarding them until they have bloomed the third year from the season of planting.

PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR PEONIES, AND CULTURE

The Peony is a gross feeder and the richest soil is none too good. They furnish the strongest stems and the largest and most desirable flowers when planted in situations where the soil retains a moderate degree of dampness, and they are particularly adapted to planting in the vicinity of ponds or along the borders of streams where capillary attraction will furnish the roots with a steady supply of moisture. They should, however, be planted sufficiently far away from the borders of streams or ponds to avoid flooding, or water standing upon the plants, and the soil should be so drained as to avoid any tendency of a swampy nature.

Where the finest flowers are desired, the soil for the Peony bed should be prepared as follows: An excavation the full size of the bed should be made two to three feet in depth, according to the character of the subsoil. If the subsoil is of a loamy nature, and of such texture as will retain moisture nicely, and admit of the growth of an abundant root system, the bed may be excavated to the depth of two feet, and a layer six inches in thickness of thoroughly well-rotted cow manure should be spread on the bottom, and well spaded in. If the soil taken out is of a stiff, clayey nature it should be lightened by the addition of sand, leaf-mould, and thoroughly well-rotted manure, using in bulk one-third of the sand, leaf-mould, and manure to two-thirds soil. This should be turned over two or three times, so that all of the ingredients will become evenly mixed and incorporated throughout the mass. Then fill up the excavation with this prepared soil, rounding it up at the center, which should stand about eight inches about the level of the lawn. In setting the plants, abundant room to allow them to develop into large clumps must be given. Each plant should be afforded a space equaling a circle three feet in diameter for its development. In setting the plants, place the crowns two and one-half to three inches below the surface of the soil, and firm the earth well around the roots. After the bed is planted, it should be mulched with three or four inches of coarse, strawy manure, or that which contains a large proportion of forest leaves. In case the soil at the bottom of the bed is of a very light, sandy nature, or a dense, stiff clay, or coarse, rocky gravel, the excavation should be continued to three feet, and this poor soil discarded and the entire bed filled with the prepared compost.

TIME FOR PLANTING PEONIES

The best time for planting the Peony is as early after the middle of August as the buds become ripened, and all planting should be finished not later than the 1st of October, although they may be safely planted as late as the soil can be cultivated in the fall; but the late-planted sorts will lose a year in reaching full normal development, and may as well be heeled in, in a cold frame, protected from severe frosts, and planted the following spring as early as the soil can be properly worked. Peonies may be as successfully planted in the spring as in the fall, but, as before stated, it will take an additional year for them to develop into normal plants.

AFTER CULTIVATION

There is no plant which will thrive, increasing in strength and beauty every year, with as little attention as the Peony. The third year after planting the ground will be entirely occupied and densely shaded by the foliage, so that comparatively few weeds will grow, and these may be easily removed. Each fall, after the ground has become frozen, the tops of the Peonies should be cut off about three inches above the soil, and may be thrown back upon the bed to serve as mulching during the winter time. This should be augmented by a liberal dressing of coarse manure. In the spring this mulching should be shaken up and the coarse parts removed from the bed, and the remaining fine stuff spaded into the soil to the depth of five or six inches, and the surface stirred around the crowns of the plants, care being taken not to break, mar or disturb the dormant crown buds.

During the seasons of extreme drouth in April or May, the growth of the Peony plants may be much improved, and the crop of flowers largely augmented in quality and size by drenching the beds thoroughly with water once or twice a week. The hose can be turned on to the bed and allowed to run until the soil is saturated to the depth of twelve to fourteen inches.

The list of sorts we offer has been carefully revised and materially extended. Prices are for one-year-old plants, or their equivalent in divisions from older stock where the one-year-old plants are exhausted.

Please order by number.

SCARCE VARIETIES

- No.
31. **Albert Crousse** (Crousse). Very large, full, well-built convex bloom; color lively pink, slightly tinted lilac, clear pink at the center. \$1.00 ea., \$10.00 per doz.
49. **Alexander Dumas**. Lively brilliant pink, interspersed with white salmon and chamois. Very pretty and the earliest of the Chinensis sorts to bloom. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
79. **Ambrose Verschaffelt** (Calot). Deep purplish crimson; large cup-shaped bloom. Late bloomer. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz.
97. **Atrosanguinea superba** (Calot). Deep, full, broad bloom; color brilliant carmine. One of the very best of the dark colored varieties. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
35. **Auguste Villaume** (Crousse). Very large, full bloom, with closely set petals; color deep pink. Late. Fine habit. 60 cts. ea., \$7.00 per doz.
196. **Augustine d'Hour** (Calot). Brilliant violet-purple; fine shaped flower; late. 75 cts. ea.
151. **Beaute Francaise** (Guerin). Nice shaped bloom; bright clear pink, shaded lightly with lilac at the center. 40 cts. ea., \$4.50 per doz., \$35.00 per 100.
187. **Berlioz** (Crousse). Enormous, full globular, imbricated bloom, bright currant-red center, tinted rose and shaded with amaranth. Very late; fine keeper and very striking. 40 cts. ea. \$4.50 per doz.



PEONY DUKE OF WELLINGTON

8. **Duke of Wellington** (Calot). Very large well formed sulphur-white bloom. Habit ideal. Stems very firm and long, strong grower, very fragrant. The true variety is scarce, as several inferior sorts have been offered under this name. 60 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz., \$40.00 per 100.
204. **Duchesse de Nemours** (Guerin). Bright, clear, violaceous pink, with lilac tints in center; very large bloom, highly fragrant. One of the earliest to flower. An excellent keeper and shipper. A valuable cut flower variety. 40 cts. ea., \$4.00 per doz.
182. **De Candolle** (Verdier). Very broad full bloom, good habit; color deep currant-red and amaranth. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
106. **Edouard Andre** (Mechin). Large globular bloom; deep crimson red shaded black, with a metallic luster on the reflex of the petal; a magnificent, striking color. Strong grower. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz.
108. **Beranger** (Dessert). Very broad cup-shaped imbricated bloom; color mauve pink. Very late. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz.

52. **Duchesse de Nemours** (Calot). Very fine cup-shaped bloom; sulphur white with greenish reflex fading to pure white. Exceptionally pretty in the bud. Late, and one of the best of the white sorts. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz.



PEONY FESTIVA MAXIMA

10. **Festiva Maxima** (Miellez). Enormous full double bloom, petalage very broad; color snow-white with an occasional purplish carmine spot. Vigorous grower; grand habit; splendid strong stems; early bloomer. One of the most valuable of the white section and always in greater demand than any other peony. It has been difficult to get true stock of this variety, as, in many instances, Festiva alba is delivered instead. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz., \$50.00 per 100.
94. **Felix Crousse** (Crousse). Enormous perfect flower; dazzling red. A fine sort. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
207. **Floral Treasure** (Rosenfield). Very double, fine-shaped bloom, perfect in outline; exquisitely fragrant; color fine clear bright pink; flower holds color and lasts a long time. A splendid bloomer and an excellent keeper. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
297. **General Jacqueminot** (Unknown). Color same as the Jack rose; good sized bloom, fragrant; keeps and ships well. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz.
234. **Gloire de Chenonceau** (Mechin). Large very full satin pink flowers, slightly shaded with white. Excellent habit. Late bloomer. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz.
267. **Golden Harvest** (Rosenfield). Very striking variety, producing large tricolored blooms; the guard petals being blush pink with a distinct blush white collar and blush center, a few of the center petals tipped and striped with light crimson; the total color effect of the flower being creamy pink; strong, delicate fragrance. Good grower; vigorous habit; strong 18-inch stem. 40 cts. ea., \$4.50 per doz., \$35.00 per 100.
24. **Henry Murger** (Crousse). Large flowers with broad imbricated petals; color identical with the Paul Neyron rose. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz.

45. **Mme. Breon** (Guerin). Guards brilliant rosy flesh, center creamy white to yellowish upon opening, fading to pure white; bloom very large, on long, strong stems 3 feet to 3½ feet; fragrant. Seed pods show brilliant crimson as the bloom matures. A striking and distinct variety. 40 cts. ca., \$4.00 per doz.



PEONY FESTIVA ALBA. (Donkelaer)

210. **Festiva Alba** (Donkelaer). Large perfectly formed cup-shape bloom; color glossy creamy white with occasional spots of carmine on some of the center petals. Growth is dwarf. It is a good sort, but inferior to Festiva maxima, for which it is frequently substituted. 50 cts. ea. \$5.00 per doz., \$40.00 per 100.
33. **Humea Alba** (Unknown). A very chaste scarce variety; color effect is that of the most beautiful Daybreak pink; guards flesh-pink tipped white, center blush with a thread-like collar of blush pink petals, with a few of the center petals tipped with nankeen; very delicate fragrance. Good grower; erect habit; strong 3-foot stems. Not the Humea alba introduced by Lemon in 1830. 75 cts. ea., \$7.00 per doz.
239. **Jennie Lind** (Unknown). Clear rose-pink, finely formed, bloom on long stiff stems; fragrant; early mid-season; a good keeper and excellent shipper. 75 cts. ea.
59. **Jeanne d'Arc** (Calot). Large soft pink flower; sulphur-white, with brilliant pink center, some petals spotted with carmine; very fragrant. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz.
54. **James Blanc** (Crousse). Dwarf grower; China pink, shaded with brilliant pink. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
30. **Marie Crousse** (Crousse). Very large full globular bloom; soft salmon pink, shaded with glossy lilac; very fresh color. \$1.00 ea., \$10.00 per doz.
51. **Marie Stuart** (Calot). Beautiful anemone-shaped flower, with a collar of bright clear pink petals, center sulphur-white. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz.



PEONY GIGANTHEA

7. **Giganthea** (Unknown). This is the finest early pink peony that we have for cut flower purposes. It is one of the earliest to bloom; produces an enormous flower 6 to 7 inches in diameter, on a long stem. Deliciously fragrant. Fully as effective for decorative purposes as the finest chrysanthemum. This variety, Festiva maxima and Mt. Blanc bring the highest prices of any peony flowers on the New York market. 60 cts. ea., \$7.00 per doz., \$50.00 per 100.



PEONY LA TULIPE OR MULTICOLOR

48. **La Tulipe or Multicolor** (Calot). Flesh-pink shading to ivory white with blush white collar, few of the center petals tipped crimson; very large flower with extra long strong stem; erect habit. Vigorous grower and quite fragrant. 50c. ea., \$5.00 doz.
69. **Mme. Chaumy** (Calot). Well-shaped full flower; color nice lilac-pink. Late. 35 cts. ea., \$4.00 per doz.
189. **Mme. Camille Bancel** (Crousse). Enormous very full globular flower; color lively blush lilac-pink with center shaded salmon. Late. \$1.50 ea.
122. **Mme. de Bellemont** (Crousse). Very full large convex bloom; color soft lilac-pink, petals edged with silvery pink. 75c. ea., \$6.00 doz.
82. **Mme. de Galhau** (Crousse). Enormous bloom; soft pink tinted with glossy white. 60c. ea., \$6.00 doz.
44. **Marie Lemoine** (Crousse). Large, very full convex bloom; color sulphur-white, center petals lightly edged with pink. Very late variety and one of the very best. \$1.00 ea., \$10.00 per doz.



PEONY MARIE LEMOINE

175. **Mme. Muyssart** (Calot). Large, well-shaped bloom; color delicate China pink. Late. 50c. ea., \$5.00 doz.
125. **Mme. de Verneville** (Unknown). Very large deep violet-pink bloom; full, fragrant and good keeper. Late. Not the Mme. de Verneville introduced by Crousse in 1885. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz.
121. **Mme. Ducel** (Mechin). Very large, globular, extra full bloom; color salmon-pink, striped with silvery white. 50c. ea., \$5.00 doz.
124. **Mme. Geissler** (Crousse). Very large full round petaled bloom; color lilac-pink, petals edged white. 40 cts. ea., \$4.00 per doz.
41. **Mathilde de Roseneck** (Crousse). Well-shaped globular bloom; color soft flesh-pink, shaded with chamois, petals bordered bright carmine. Late. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.



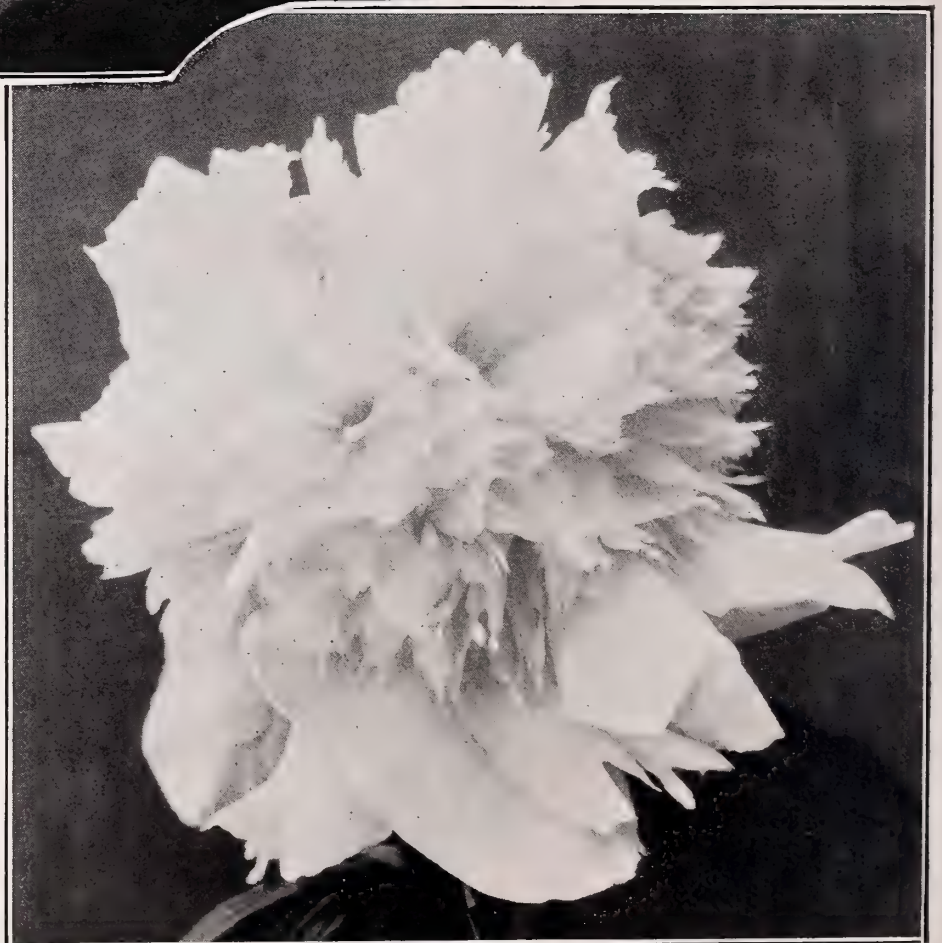
PEONY MARGUERITE GERARD

No.

105. **Marguerite Gerard** (Crousse). Immense flower, with very large well-formed petals; color clear flesh, fading to tender creamy white, center creamy white, with petals occasionally spotted and tipped with carmine-purple. \$1.50 ea.
281. **Modeste Guerin** (Guerin). Large anemone-shaped flower; color uniform bright purplish carmine. 40 cts. ea., \$4.00 per doz.
58. **Mons. Jules Elie** (Crousse). (See illustration on third page of cover). Very large, full globular flower, with broad imbricated petalage; color glossy pink, deepening at base of petals; reflex silvery pink; flower of a nice form and quite fragrant. Midseason bloomer. \$1.00 ea., \$10.00 per doz.
280. **Mons. Paillet** (Guerin). Very large prettily shaped bloom; color light violaceous pink shaded lilac, petals edged silvery. 40 cts. ea., \$4.00 per doz., \$30.00 per 100.

No.

278. **Ne Plus Ultra** (Miellez). Large well-formed bloom; color clear flesh-pink. This variety is grown largely in the vicinity of Paris for cut flowers. 40 cts. ea., \$4.50 per doz., \$35.00 per 100.
224. **Richardson's Dorchester** (Richardson). Immense bloom; delicate flesh pink. Very late bloomer. 75 cts. ea., \$8.00 per doz.
6. **Mt. Blanc** (Unknown). Broad snow-white guard petals, center forming a very full, high cushion; color creamy yellow fading to yellowish white when the flower is old. Habit extra strong and vigorous, producing an enormous crop of blooms on grand, long, strong stems. Fragrance pronounced and lasting. Second early bloomer, following immediately after Festiva maxima. We consider this the best white peony for shipping purposes, as it will ship farther and keep longer than any other variety we know of. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz., \$50.00 per 100.



PEONY MONT BLANC

56. **Prince Imperial** (Calot). (Brilliant purplish scarlet; fine bloomer. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
354. **Rose d'Amour** (Calot). Very soft pink; well-shaped bloom. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
300. **Rosea Superba** (Unknown). Brilliant deep cerise pink. One of the handsomest formed blooms among peonies. Late midseason, medium, healthy, strong stem. Blooms exceptionally compact and well formed, and a splendid keeper. 50 cts. ea., \$5.00 per doz.
277. **Rubens** (De Lache). Deep brilliant red. 40 cts. ea., \$4.00 per doz.
179. **Souvenir d'Exposition Universelle** (Calot). Clear cherry-pink with lively reflex; bloom very large and full, rose formed, fragrant and a long keeper. Late midseason. Ought to make a good cut flower variety. 75 cts. ea., \$7.00 per doz.
299. **Solfaterre** (Calot). Sulphur-yellow. An extra good sort. 60 cts. ea., \$6.00 per doz.
75. **Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille** (Calot). Soft flesh-pink, with white reflex; very fresh and lively. 40 cts. ea., \$4.50 per doz.
126. **Triomphe du Nord** (Mieliez). Very full bloom; fine stems; deep violaceous pink; evenly colored throughout. Late midseason. 40 cts. ea., \$3.50 per doz.



A FIELD OF PEONIES AT THE COTTAGE GARDENS. Mont Blanc in the Foreground

STANDARD SORTS

200. **Achille** (Calot). Fine large bloom, long stem, healthy grower, profuse bloomer. Opens light, flesh colored pink, finishing blush white with an occasional creamy spot. An excellent variety for all purposes. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
77. **Edulis Superba** (Lemon). Clear flesh-pink, occasionally slightly traced with carmine. Excellent cut flower variety. 15 cts. ea., \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.
259. **Grandiflora Rubra** (Unknown). Extra large well-formed deep blood-red bloom. Long stem. Late. Good keeper. First-class cut flower variety. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
202. **Grandiflora Rosea** (Guerin). (Sometimes called LLL Pink.) Large well-shaped light pink bloom. An excellent keeper and shipper. Highly recommended. 20 cts. ea., \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
11. **Humei Carnea** (Guerin). Syns. Humei and Thorbeckii. Color soft clear rose-pink; large, very compact, deep, full bloom on long stem; strong cinnamon fragrance; strong grower. Very late. 20 cts. ea., \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.
55. **L'Esperance** (Unknown). Almost identical with Duchesse de Nemours (Guerin). Large bloom on long stem; very early; very fragrant; good keeper and shipper. So nearly like Duchesse de Nemours as to be practically identical. A good early cut flower variety. 25 cts. ea., \$2.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
270. **Marie Lemoine** (Calot). Medium to large size, well filled, broad petaled bloom; color delicate China pink shading to ivory-white at the tips; early bloomer, very fragrant and desirable. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
117. **Mme. Forel** (Crousse). Very full, well-formed, deep pink bloom. Late. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.



PEONY QUEEN VICTORIA

283. **Richardson's Rubra Superba** (Richardson). Brilliant deep crimson; the latest of all peonies to bloom; very fragrant. Best keeper of all the family. 40 cts. ea., \$4.00 per doz.
271. **Rosea Grandiflora** (Unknown). Bright vinous or reddish pink; large bloom; fragrant; long stem; good keeper. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
209. **Double Pink** (A variety of which we have lost the name). Flower quite double; medium size; color clear rose-pink. Good shipper and keeper. 10 cts. ea., \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.
199. **Mixed Varieties** Strong 1-year plants. Containing many fine sorts in pink, white and red. This mixture contains many fine named varieties, of which we have lost the names when handling our stock in transplanting. \$8.00 per 100, \$70.00 per 1000.

OFFICINALIS SECTION

The Officinalis varieties are the earliest blooming Peonies in cultivation, coming into full flower early in May in the latitude of New York City. They are the Peonies that were so often seen in Colonial gardens of the last century. The blooms are very large and especially brilliant in color effects.

212. **Officinalis Rosea** (Japan). Very large, well-formed bloom; color deep purplish rose, very brilliant and effective. \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.
5. **Officinalis Roseum Superbum**. (Japan). Large well-formed bloom, clear rose pink shaded salmon. The earliest pure pink Peony to bloom. Duplicate of the old carmine Officinalis rubrum, excepting in color. This variety is totally distinct from Officinalis rosea, as the color is very similar to that of the Bridesmaid rose. 40 cts. ea., \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.
198. **Officinalis Alba Mutabilis** (Japan). (Sometimes called White Japan Peony). Large, well-formed, full bloom, opening light Daybreak pink, finishing ivory-white. The plants of this variety require three to four years before showing the full character of the bloom. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.
208. **Officinalis Rubra** (Japan). The old-fashioned very early deep crimson Peony of our grandmothers' gardens. Excellent for early cut flowers, and nothing more striking for landscape use. \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100, \$70.00 per 1000.

No.

12. **Paganini** (Guerin). Guards lively rose; center yellowish salmon tinted and splashed with bright rose, with a lively rose tuft in extreme center. 25 cts. ea., \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.
137. **Princess Mathilde** (Guerin). Large, well-shaped bloom; bright vinous pink. 20 cts. ea., \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.
9. **Pulcherima** (Guerin). Light flesh-pink fading to flesh-white, center tinted pink and salmon, finishing flesh-white, with a few petals tipped with violaceous pink; strong rigid stems; good keeper and shipper. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
3. **Queen Emma** (Unknown). Large, full, bright pink bloom; vigorous grower; early free bloomer; long strong stems; excellent shipper and keeper. 15 cts. ea., \$1.50 doz., \$10.00 per 100.
4. **Queen Victoria** (Guerin). (Frequently sold under the name of Whitleyi.) Large, full, compact bloom, with fine broad guard petals; opens flesh-white, center petals tipped with red blotches. One of the best cut flower varieties, as it is an excellent shipper and keeper. 30 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.



PEONY WHITLEYI or QUEEN VICTORIA

PERENNIAL PHLOX

One of the most valuable, popular, and widely known of any of the numerous families of hardy perennials, and more generally distributed among American homes than any other plant, save, perhaps, the Peony and Iris. None of our hardy plants can give more general satisfaction. It is effective in all situations, whether used as individual specimen plants, or grouped in masses, or interspersed with shrubbery in borders. The taller varieties are exceptionally useful for cut flower purposes.

The season of blooming commences in early summer, and from then till frosts the plants are covered with great, cone-shaped masses of an endless number of color tints, running through almost every shade in self-colors, eyed, shaded and maculated, some of the eyed and ringed varieties being decidedly striking and novel. The Phloxes are of bold, strong, hardy growth and succeed under almost all conditions, but if given a rich, well-cultivated soil, and a favorable situation, they will repay royally any extra care bestowed.

Strong 1-year-old field-grown plants will be delivered as long as stock lasts; later orders will be filled with stock from 2-inch pots.

- 25. **Brilliant.** Dwarf habit; deep salmon-red with darker eye; 12 to 14 inches high. Very effective for massing. \$6.00 per 100.
- 7. **Coquelicot.** Large flower, most brilliant orange-scarlet, deeper center; 24 to 30 inches high. \$15.00 per 100.
- 39. **Eclaireur.** Deep mauve-pink; fine; 24 inches high. \$8.00 per 100.
- 43. **Esclarmonde.** Crimson-pink; good; 30 inches high. \$6.00 per 100.
- 47. **Esperance.** Immense perfectly round bloom of great substance; color clear rose-pink with large white eye. Finest of the pink sorts. 24 inches high. \$6.00 per 100.
- 70. **Lothaire.** Deep clear rose, large carmine eye; distinct, pleasing; a magnificent sort; 18 inches tall; immense bloomer. \$6.00 per 100.
- 45. **Lumineaux.** Deep salmon-rose, carmine eye, distinct white aureole; a general favorite; early bloomer; 24 inches high. \$6.00 per 100.
- 22. **Le Chemeneux.** Large perfect flowers; pinkish mauve with light pink center; 28 to 32 inches high. \$6.00 per 100.
- 48. **Montagnard.** Large flowers in heavy panicles; deep purplish red with dark purple eye; very brilliant and striking. Grand color. Late bloomer. 30 inches high. \$8.00 per 100.

72. **Marie Stuart.** Large, long pyramidal panicles; blooms large and well formed; color, snow-white, shading to delicate flesh at center. Habit strong, vigorous and healthy. The earliest bloomer of all. Flowers keep well when cut and are sold to some extent as cut blooms in the New York market. 28 to 30 inches high. \$5.00 per 100.
73. **Princess Louise.** Semi-dwarf, round compact panicles of well-shaped blooms; color snow-white, with rose-pink eye. Follows Marie Stuart in period of blooming. 20 to 24 inches high. \$5.00 per 100.

PHLOX SUBLATA. Moss Pink

Used as a cover plant for rockeries. The foliage is fine and moss-like and forms a dense, close, mossy carpet of green; the entire plant is covered in May with an unbroken sheet of pretty rose-pink, lilac or white flowers. We offer four varieties.

Phlox subлата rosea. Bright rose. The best.

Phlox subлата lilacina. Light lilac.

Phlox subлата atropurpurea. Purplish rose.

Phlox subлата Nelsoni. Pure white.

Strong plants, 10 cts. ea., \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

During recent years this interesting class of plants has come into more general use. Each year develops an increasing interest in them and serves to more fully establish their popularity. They are particularly valuable for border planting, as well as useful for cut flowers. A judicious selection of varieties will afford a rich display of color in the border and a generous supply of blooms for table decoration from June till the November frosts have destroyed all vegetation. To one who really loves gardening, there can be no more satisfaction than to watch the successive development of his various garden favorites which spring up in their well known places upon the approach of spring like the annual returning of the wild flowers. They require the least possible care and attention, as when planted in well-enriched soil they live for years, annually increasing in size of plant and wealth of bloom, needing only a little stirring of the soil now and then during the early spring and summer months, with a fair mulching of coarse manure after the ground is frozen in the fall.

The strong clumps we offer are extra heavy and will produce fine effects the season of planting. Those varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are particularly suitable for cut blooms.

ACHILLEA THE PEARL

Blooms entire summer; broad heads of pure white flowers borne on good stems. One of the best hardy plants for cut flowers. 2 feet.

Large clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

ARMERIA MARITIMA

Showy, very dwarf plants, with bright evergreen foliage, producing an abundance of pink, rose or purple flowers from June till September. Very desirable for borders and rockeries. 9 inches.

Clumps, 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per doz. Divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

* BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES

Tall, bushy plants, producing an abundance of aster-like white flowers from August till September. Excellent for cut flowers and produces grand effects when planted in masses. 4 feet.

Heavy clumps, 30 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

* BOLTONIA LATISQUAMA

Similar to the above, except that the flowers are a delicate lilac-pink. The handsomest of the species. 4 feet.

Strong clumps, 30 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

* BOLTONIA LATISQUAMA NANA

Identical with the above, excepting in height. 2 feet. *Divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.*

* EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES. White Snake Root

Produces dense terminal heads of dainty ageratum-like flowers from September till October. Fine for cutting. 3 feet. *Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.*

* EUPATORIUM SEROTINUM

Bears large heads of creamy white flowers from September till October. 4 to 5 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

* DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM. Larkspur

Very free blooming border plants that produce an abundance of showy deep blue flowers, which are borne in long spikes from June till September. 4 feet. *Strong plants, 30 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10.*

* GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA. Baby's Breath

A fern-like plant producing large open panicles of miniature white flowers, which are borne in great profusion in July and August. Splendid for cutting. 2 to 3 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

HELIANTHUS---Perennial Sunflowers

Well known garden favorites that thrive in all situations and in any soil. They produce bold, grand effects when planted in masses; are invaluable for cutting, and are considered among the most useful hardy plants for border use.

*** HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANA**

Large, deep yellow flowers in September. Fine for dry situations. 6 to 8 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*** HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS MAXIMUS**

One of the showiest of the perennial sunflowers. Bears a profusion of enormous flowers six inches and upward in diameter from July until September. Color deep golden yellow. 5 to 6 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*** HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS**

Bears medium sized single golden yellow flowers in long spikes during September and October. One of the very best. 6 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

HELIANTHUS RIGIDUS

Large golden yellow blooms, with dark yellow centers, produced in profusion from July until October. One of the handsomest of the family. 3 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*** HELIOPSIS PITCHERIANA**

Bears a profusion of orange-yellow flowers from June until October. Excellent for cutting purposes and for use where a low growing yellow flowered plant is required. 3 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*** HELENIUM AUTUMNALIS SUPERBUM. Sneeze Wort**

Produces a mass of brilliant golden yellow flowers in the autumn. Fine for mass planting. 4 to 5 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*** HELENIUM GRANDICEPHALUM STRIATUM**

Similar to the above, except that the flowers are of a deep bronzy yellow. 4 to 5 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

HEUCHERA SANGUINEA Alum Root

Very neat growing, showy plants, which appear in compact clumps, producing a profusion of delicate coral-red flowers, borne on long stems well above the foliage. Desirable for the rockery or border. Prefers sunny situation. 18 inches.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

*** IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS. Candytuft**

Very pretty little dwarf plants, which are literally covered with a profusion of white flowers in the early spring, contrasting with the rich evergreen foliage. Excellent for borders or rockeries where a low growing plant is desired. 6 inches.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per doz. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*** IRIS MME. CHEREAUX**

Vigorous growing variety producing an abundant crop of magnificent flowers. Ground color white, delicately edged with porcelain blue. 3 feet. All Irises should preferably be given a moist situation.

Strong clumps, 20 cts. ea., \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

LIATRIS SPICATA. Blazing Star

Long spikes of deep purple flowers, produced during the month of September. Rank, vigorous growers, thriving in any ordinary garden soil and requiring practically no care. 3 to 4 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

*** LYTHRUM ROSEUM SUPERBUM**

An excellent plant for use in borders or in damp, moist grounds. Produces an abundance of rosy purple flowers during August and September. Desirable for cutting. 3 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

*** MONARDA DIDYMA SPLENDENS. Horse Mint**

Produces an abundance of large, intense, rich crimson scarlet flowers during August and September. Succeeds in any soil. Very desirable when planted in masses. 2 feet.

Strong clumps, 30 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

*** MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS. Forget-me-not**

A low growing, spreading plant, producing an abundance of light blue flowers during May and June. Thrives best in shady situations upon rockeries or in the herbaceous border. 1 foot.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

*** PARDANTHUS SINENSIS BELAMCANDA. Blackberry Lily**

A free growing plant, producing during July and August an abundance of bright orange-red lily-like flowers that are prettily spotted with brown, which are followed by showy black seeds. Prefers a rich soil and a bright, sunny situation. 4 feet. *Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.*

*** PENTSTEMON BARBATUS TORREYI. Beard Tongue**

Long, showy spikes of deep scarlet flowers, borne during July and August. Very useful for cutting. 3 feet. *Strong clumps, 35 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.*

*** PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA. False Dragon Head**

Magnificent midsummer flowering perennial, bearing long spikes of delicate soft pink tubular flowers, resembling somewhat a gigantic heather. 3 to 4 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

*** PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA ALBA**

Pure white. Very fine for cutting. 3 to 4 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

PLUMBAGO LARPENTÆ

Dwarf, compact, spreading habit, with bright green foliage; covered with a profusion of deep blue flowers during the late summer and fall months. Very useful for edging, and especially for the rockery. 4 to 6 inches. *Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.*

*** RANUNCULUS ACRIS FL. PL. Bachelor's Buttons**

Bears masses of very pretty golden yellow flowers during May and June. A handsome double flowering form of the well known golden yellow butter cup. 2½ feet.

Strong clumps, 15 cts. ea., \$1.00 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

RUDBECKIAS—Coneflower

Strong growing, perfectly hardy perennials that produce great masses of yellow blooms of various shades from June until September.

*** RUDBECKIA GOLDEN GLOW. Laciniata**

Strong, robust grower, attaining the height of five to seven feet in very rich soil, producing masses of large double golden yellow dahlia-like flowers throughout July, August and September. One of the most popular hardy perennial plants in existence.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*** RUDBECKIA MAXIMUM**

Immense bright yellow flowers, frequently six inches across, with cones two inches in length. Foliage broad, oval and of a bright, glaucous green. Blooms continuously from June until September. 5 feet.

Strong clumps, 30 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Strong divisions, \$10.00 per 100.

*** RUDBECKIA NEWMANNI**

Produces a profusion of dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cones borne on stiff, wiry stems. Grand for massing and especially useful for cutting. In bloom from July until October. The best autumn blooming yellow flower for cutting or massing. 3 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

RUSCUS RACEMOSUS

Hardy, bushy, smilax-like plant, covered with red berries in the fall. 2 feet.

Strong clumps, 35 cts. ea., \$3.00 per doz.

*** SEDUM SPECTABILIS. Stone Crop**

An erect growing species 18 inches in height, with broad, light green foliage; covered in the fall months with immense heads of very handsome rose-colored flowers. 18 inches.

Extra strong clumps, 50 cts. ea., \$3.50 per 10. Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

*** SEDUM MAXIMUM ATROPURPUREUM**

Deep blood-purple foliage which holds its colors throughout the season, producing broad umbels of purplish pink flowers. 18 inches. *Strong divisions, 75 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.*

*** SALVIA AZUREA GRANDIFLORA**

A beautiful plant from the Rocky Mountains, which produces the greatest profusion of pretty sky-blue flowers in long spikes during the months of August and September. 2 to 3 feet.

Strong clumps, 25 cts. ea., \$2.00 per 10. Strong divisions, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

SPIRÆA SUPERBA. Meadow Sweet

Large corymbs of creamy white flowers. 3 feet.

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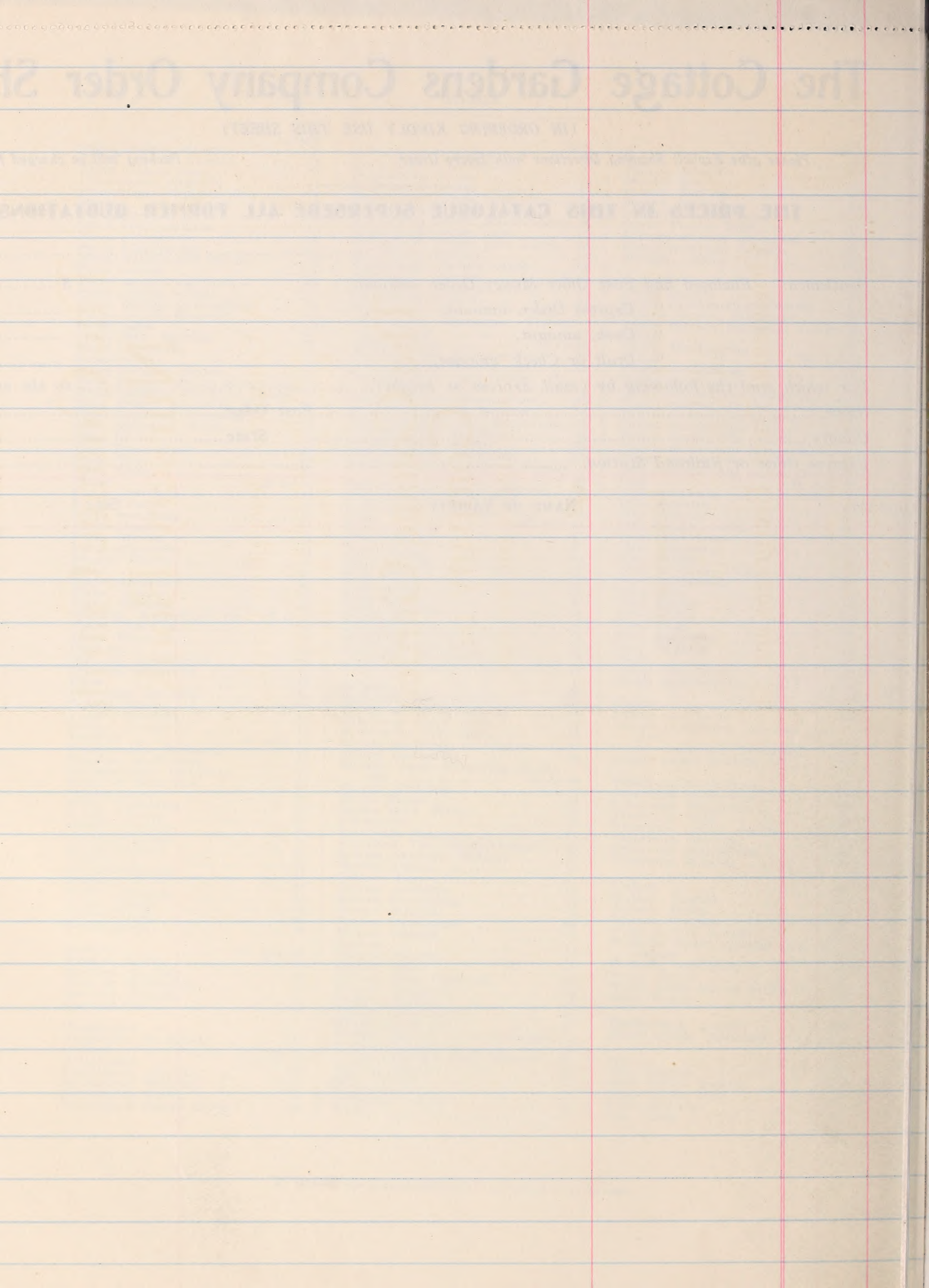
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